The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. Sued by the Mexican Minister.

Letters of Credit to be Cashed in London and Paris.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1875.

Suit Against Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The Mexican Minister has brought suit against Duncan, Sherman & Co., to recover $16,000 in gold. He claims that under comity of nations, this money, deposited with the firm, is not subject to State law, covering the distribution of an insolvent estate. He considers that this gold is protected by the same immunity which protects his servants and his other property, by reason of his being a diplomatic representative accredited to the Government of the United States.

Good News for Travelers in Europe.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. make the following announcement: Having, at the request of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and Alex. Duncan, made arrangements for the protection of the letters of credit and circular notes issued by the former on the Union Bank of London in the hands of travelers abroad, we hereby announce that travelling credits and circular notes accompanied by a letter of indication issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. on the Union Bank of London will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, or Drexel, Hayes & Co., Paris, prior to November 1st, 1875.

Injunction Against Duncan, Sherman & Co.

To-day Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court Chambers, granted a temporary injunction against Duncan, Sherman & Co. from disposing of any of their property, on application of Chahler Pelouhet, Jeremiah M. Pelton and Jas. Poloubet, who allege that on the 28th of April, 1875, they gave to the firm for collection a draft for four months on Bartlett, Sanford & Son, for $114. The injunction is granted until August 16th, when the firm will be required to show cause why they should not pay the draft.

Stolen Jewelry.

James Heley and John Hale, cabin passengers in the steamer Kiopstock, from Havre, have been arrested, and in their possession was found, among other jewelry, some answering the description of the family jewels stolen from Countess Dudley, in London, also a diamond scarf pin stolen from a New York lady in Paris.

Grading of Grain.

The managers of the Produce Exchange received a communication to-day from the Erie Railway, stating that they agreed to the rules prescribed by the Exchange for the grading of grain. Already the New York Midland has consented, and now only one line remains to be heard from to complete the arrangements (the Pennsylvania).

Business Suspension.

Maury & Marshall, dealers in builders' and plumbers' materials, 47 Warren street, have suspended, with liabilities said to exceed $140,000.

THE FLOODS.

Consideration Caused by a False Alarm—The Crops Not Seriously Damaged in Wisconsin.

CAIRO, August 6.—An error in the Paducah river report yesterday, which indicated a rise of ten feet, caused consternation at points below the rise. There was only a few inches. The general opinion here is that the highest point has been reached, and though the water from the Ohio may prevent a rapid decline, it will begin to recede to-morrow.

No Serious Damage in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Advices from different parts of the State show that there were no serious results to the crops from the rains of the past two days. From some places damage by the chinch bugs is reported, but the yield of wheat in the State as a whole will be large. There will also be good crops of oats, barley and corn.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 6.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. The first race, 2:31 class, purse $3,000, was won by Nelly Walton, Bateman second, Little Mary third. Proctor fourth. Time 2:28½, 2:28½ and 2:29. Bateman and Little Mary divided the second and third money.

The race for the 2:22 class, purse $4,000, was won by Sensation, Huntress second, Geo. W. Daniels third. Time 2:24½, 2:23½ and 2:24½.

The Toledo Regatta.

TOLEDO, August 6.—The high wind blowing all day made the water too rough for the regatta races to-day. But one race, the ten oared barge, was rowed, and won by the Zephyrs of Detroit. Time 15:42, the Watangas of Detroit second, and the Nereids of Cleveland third. The remaining races were postponed till to-morrow. There was a grand banquet at the Boody House to-night. The prizes will be distributed at the conclusion of the races to-morrow.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Hartfords, 13; Atlantics, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Chicagoes, 11; Athletics, 7. Ten innings were played.

Sunday School Convention.

Rain Interferes Somewhat with the Proceedings—The Interest Increasing.

BUFFALO, August 6.—The attendance at the National Sunday School Convention at Fair Point was about 4,000. It rained heavily about noon. The books in the museum suffered some slight damage. The interest increases and the various exercises are very enthusiastically attended. Clear weather is looked for, and with sunshine will come a rush to the ground.

Key nne Officers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The *Republican's* St. Louis special says: Supervisor of Internal Revenue Ferdmeyer, of this District, and Revenue Agents Crane and Wheeler, have been examining the revenue affairs of that place for several days past, and yesterday C. B. Wilkinson, United States collector, and Albert L. Bittenger, ex-deputy collector, were taken before United States Commissioner Ledergerber on a charge of embezzlement of public funds and conspiracy to defraud and defrauding the Government. Both parties waived an examination, and Wilkinson gave bail in the sum of $10,000 and Bittenger $5,000 to appear at the next term of the United States District Court.

The Dentists' Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., August 6.—The fifteenth session of the American Dental Association adjourned to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing years: President, Dr. A. L. Northrop, of New York; First Vice President, H. S. McKelloper, St. Louis; Second Vice President, H. A. Smith, Cincinnati; Secretary, J. H. McQuillin, Philadelphia; Treasurer, W. H. Gooddard, Louisville. The Association meets next year at Philadelphia. One hundred and fifty members were present.

Terrible Hail Storm in Canada.

QUEBEC, August 6.—Intelligence received from St. Malachi, county of Dorchester, under date of July 29, says: The greatest tornado ever known in this part of the country passed over here yesterday. Hail stones larger than eggs fell, covering the ground five miles square to a depth of four inches. The Federal Government asks help for the sufferers, as they are left destitute.

The U. P. R. R. Sued by Omaha Property Holders.

OMAHA, August 6.—William J. McGavorick has entered suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, damages laid at $12,000, for the closing of Ninth street, this city. This is a test case. Thirty-five other property holders on Ninth street are backing him, and if he gains this suit, will also sue for damages.

Children Poisoned by Sausages.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—A grocery keeper on the Frankford road having thrown away some unsaleable sausages, they were picked up by children of the neighborhood and eleven of them are seriously sick. One child died yesterday. The storekeeper and manufacturer of the sausages have been arrested.

The New Orleans Custom House Irregularities.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Kinsella's investigation of alleged Custom House irregularities in the payment of laborers being unsatisfactory to the parties aggrieved, they have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow an investigation before United States commissioners.

A Negro Hanged at Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., August 6.—Eugene Archie Kelly, a negro, was hanged this morning for the murder of Andrew Cunningham, also a negro.

The O'Connell Centennial.

Observances of the Anniversary in the United States and Canada.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The O'Connell Centenary was begun in this city this morning by the celebration in St. Stephen's Church of the Pontifical High Mass by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. A large number of clergymen assisted, and a large congregation was present.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The large hall of Cooper Institute was crowded this evening on the occasion of the O'Connell meeting. General McMahon presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Richard S. Emmett, Vicar General Quinn, Charles O'Conor, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Chapin. Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the oration.

Dispatches received to-night from the principal cities East and South state that the centennial celebration has been observed in a most enthusiastic manner.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 6.—The O'Connell centennial celebration in this city passed off in fine style. In the morning services were held at the cathedral. In the afternoon a grand procession, comprising the various Irish societies of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, the St. Paul Robert Banks Literary Society (colored), the City Council, Board of Education, fire department, and a long line of carriages, proceeded to City Park, where speeches, music, etc., were indulged in. Perhaps the finest speech of the day was delivered by Robert Banks, a colored barber of this city, who gave his personal recollections of O'Connell. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the fraternization of the colored and Irish citizens, which was hearty and complete.

BOSTON, August 6.—The O'Connell meeting at Music Hall to-night was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The immense building was crowded to overflowing. Hundreds were unable to gain admission even to the corridors. The hall was elaborately decorated. Some two hundred persons occupied the stage, including the Committee of Arrangements, Governor Gaston, General Banks, General Benham, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fathers Lynden, Healey, Flately, Griffin and others. A poem, "A Nation's Test," was delivered by Jno. Boyle O'Reilly, and an oration upon the "Life and Services of Daniel O'Connell" by Wendell Phillips is pronounced the master effort of his life.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—The O'Connell centenary was celebrated by the Irish and Catholic societies of this city, and notwithstanding a heavy rain that prevailed in the forenoon, proved a grand success. The various military and civil societies paraded the principal streets in strong numbers in the forenoon. A grand union picnic, under the auspices of the Catholic Central Association, was held in the afternoon at the Northern Ohio fair ground, and was attended by many thousand people. An eloquent tribute to the memory of O'Connell was delivered by Hon. Judge O'Neill.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—The Catholic citizens celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell by a street parade and an entertainment to-night, at which an address was delivered by Bishop Rosecrans.

TOLEDO, August 6.—O'Connell's countrymen are celebrating his centenary this evening on the grounds of St. Patrick's Academy. Speeches were made by T. J. McDonnell, Hon. J. M. Ashley, Hon. Frank H. Hurd and Hon. John C. Lee.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated here to-day by a parade of various Catholic societies and an open air demonstration in Druid Hill Park, which was presided over by Mayor Vansant, and attended by about 5,000 persons.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The O'Connell centennial was celebrated by the Irish societies to-day by a procession, an address by Judge Daly of Indiana, and a pic-nic at Woodland Garden.

DETROIT, August 6.—The O'Connell centennial was observed here by high mass in the morning, and a large procession through the principal streets, ending in a picnic, which was very largely attended.

QUEBEC, August 6.—The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner here and in all the principal Canadian cities.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Convict in the Illinois Penitentiary Professes to Know Who Committed the Deed.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Times* to-morrow morning will publish a statement obtained from a prisoner named Billy Forrester, who is serving out a term of ten years in the State Penitentiary at Joliet for the crime of burglary. The statement is in substance that he (Forrester) is fully cognizant of the facts of the Nathan murder; that though he cannot point out the man who struck the blow, he can name the three professional burglars who attempted, with the co-operation and cognizance of certain high officials in New York, to open the safe in the Nathan mansion, and who, while making the attempt, roused Mr. Nathan, and between them, in order to escape, killed him with the iron bar which they were using as a professional tool. He refuses to reveal the names of these parties, for the reason that he fears this will interfere with his plan of bringing them to justice, and of revenging himself on them for their persistent persecution of himself. Should he secure a pardon, as he hopes to do, he will make this the object of his life. He affirms that the relatives of the murdered man had no knowledge whatever of the way in which he came to his death, and denies the truth of the stories recently published in New York and elsewhere concerning the murder. Forrester is an old, experienced burglar, and knows the surroundings of the Nathan house. He submitted diagrams in connection with this confession, and further displayed familiarity with the scene of the assassination. His confession is long and circumstantial. It implicates deeply some of the New York officials, but none by name.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 6, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.708	73	67	S.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.631	94	44	S. W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.675	72	71	W.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.642.
Mean Thermometer, 73.
Highest Thermometer, 81.
Lowest Thermometer, 68.
Rain Fall, .43.

L. A. WELSH.
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., August 7, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, rain and lower temperature than on Friday, with brisk to high northwest to southwest winds, followed by clearing weather and rising barometer from Virginia northward to Lake Erie.

The Rivers.

The Ohio river will rise slowly at stations below Louisville, and fall at stations above Cincinnati. The Mississippi will continue to rise from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the danger will increase during Saturday.

Railroad War in the West.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The recent abrogation of the arrangement between the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Kansas Pacific Railroads, under which through Pullman cars were to be run *via* the former road, has resulted in a great reduction of passenger rates from this city to points west. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will to-morrow announce the rate from one-half to four-fifths of former fares to all points with which that roads competes with the Missouri Pacific to Kansas City and Leavenworth. Two dollars will be the rate to Atchison and St. Joseph, two and one-half dollars to Omaha, eight dollars to Denver and return, and a corresponding reduction to all competing points in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The fight promises to be lively and long, or until the Kansas Pacific restores the contract just set aside.

The North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6.—Election returns received to-day leave the result still in doubt. It is thought that the majority in the convention cannot exceed three or four either way.

RALEIGH, August 6.—Returns from fifty-four counties give a Democratic majority. It is generally conceded that the Democrats will have a good working majority in the convention.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Arrived—The steamship Oder, from Bremen, W. A. Schloten, from Rotterdam, and Holland, from London.

LONDON, August 6.—The steamship Arragon, from New York, and Hibernian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

Cheating the Oneida Community.

BOSTON, August 6.—John H. Holdew was before the Municipal Court to-day on a charge of embezzling $5,230 worth of property of the Oneida Community, and, it is alleged, collected bills without accounting for them. It is said his entire embezzlement amounts to $20,000. He was held to bail in $10,000.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The O'Connell Centenary Celebration in Dublin.

A Prossession Five Miles in Length.

A Fenian Banner Hung with Chains.

Fruitless Attempt of the Lord Mayor to Deliver an Oration.

A Scene of Uproar and Confusion.

International Sculling Match in Germany.

A Baltimorean Wins a Silver Goblet.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The O'Connell Centennial.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A special dispatch from Dublin says that secret meetings of the "Amnesty Association" societies have been held in the interest of national and international ideas, to be represented in the demonstration to-morrow, and strong efforts have been made to induce the Lord Mayor's party to substitute Hon. Isaac Beith in place of Lord O'Hagan as the orator who shall pronounce the eulogium upon O'Connell. A Home Rule character would thus have been given the affair, but the efforts failed, and threats are made of an interruption to Lord O'Hagan if he speaks.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The O'Connell centenary celebration is continued to-day. The ceremonies began with a grand procession through the streets.

The Grand Procession.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The numerous organizations, civic and military, which were to take part in the procession to-day began to assemble at an early hour this morning in St. Stephen's Green and vicinity. There was much delay, owing to the vast numbers in forming the line, and the procession did not begin to move until long after 10 A. M., the appointed hour. The line of march was around Merrion square, through Leinster and Nassau streets, College Green, past City Hall, up Cork Hill, through Thomas and James streets, Stevens lane, along the quays, through Capel street, Dorset street and Phibsboro road, on the site of the National monument to O'Connell, on Sackville street. The route was five miles in length, and the procession extended over the entire line. It is estimated that there were

Nearly 40,000 People in Line.

The houses and sidewalks along the route were crowded with dense masses of spectators. There was great cheering as the procession marched past O'Connell's house and City Hall, where the grand liberator delivered his first oration against the union. The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape and other emblems of mourning displayed. Their appearance attracted general attention, but the demonstration caused no disorder during the progress of the procession. Dr. Isaac Butt and other Home Rule members of Parliament marched with the association. In Sackville street, as the divisions of the procession, with bands playing, arrived and took up their positions, the scene was grand and stirring.

Long before all had arrived the commemoration ceremonies began at the site of the monument. Lord O'Hagan, who was to have delivered the oration of the day, was not able to be present, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read it to the assembled multitude. The moment he appeared there was

Great Uproar and Confusion.

The Fenian Amnesty men had moved up to the front of the platform, and as the Lord Mayor began to speak they shook the chains attached to their banner in his face, and drowned his voice with shouts of "No Whiggery," and loud and long-continued cries for Dr. Butt. The Mayor made a second attempt to read the speech, but finding it impossible to make himself heard, withdrew from the platform, and proceeded to his carriage, under the protection of the police.

Dr. Butt, in response to repeated calls, came forward and made a speech, reviewing the career of O'Connell, and thanking the people for their praiseworthy conduct during the day. He was most enthusiastically cheered.

Speeches were also made by Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo county, and Sullivan, member for South. The proceedings were then brought to a close and the vast assemblage peaceably dispersed. With the exception of the scene in front of the platform, there was no serious disturbance throughout the day.

The sermon delivered by Dr. Croke yesterday was much admired for its eloquence, but is sharply criticised by Liberal Catholics for drawing a new Ultramontane line, which virtually excludes Liberals from the Church. The Dublin *Mail* says "nine parts of the discourse were devoted to the Church and one to O'Connell."

A Banquet.

DUBLIN, August 6.—*Midnight*.—A grand banquet, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was given at Exhibition Palace this evening. The proceedings were marked by no incident of interest until one of the toasts, "The Legislative Independence of Ireland," was reached. This the Mayor announced, and called on Chas. Gavan Duffy to respond. Mr. Duffy, on rising, was received with tremendous uproar and shouts for Butt. For twenty minutes there was

A Scene of Wild Disorder.

The Mayor made repeated attempts to gain a hearing, but in vain, and vacated the chair. Dr. Butt then rose and began to speak, when the gas was extinguished, and the company dispersed in great confusion before the regular toasts were finished.

An Insult to the Memory of O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connor Power, in his speech in Sackville street, after the departure of the Mayor, referring to Lord O'Hagan, declared it was an insult to the memory of O'Connell to invite a pensioner of the Government to the platform on such an occasion. O'Connell should be honored as a nationalist and emancipator of Ireland.

LONDON, August 6.—There was a large and spirited celebration of the O'Connell centenary to-day in Bristol and Glasgow.

House of Commons.

LONDON, August 6.—Numerous amendments having been made in committee to the shipping bill introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Adderly, the bill passed this evening without a division.

Additional Cotton Mills Closed.

LONDON, August 6.—Eighteen additional cotton mills involved in the Oldham strike have closed their doors, and the number of operatives idle is increased to 20,000.

Reported Submissions.

LONDON, August 7—6 A. M.—An official telegram has been received at the Turkish embassy here, dated Constantinople, August 5th, which states that submissions of insurgents in Herzegovina are continually being received by the authorities, and there is every reason to believe that the disturbance will very soon be ended.

ITALY.
Converting Church Property into Loans.

ROME, August 6.—The *Opinione* says foreign ecclesiastical establishments are preparing for the conversion of their real property into Italian rentes, in conformity with the law of 1873. The sale of the property of the Irish College will begin on the 11th inst.

GERMANY.
The Escaped Bishop.

LONDON, August 7.—A special to the *Post* from Berlin reports that the Bishop of Paderborn, who escaped from Wesel, has arrived at Venloo, in Holland, and will go to Rome. It is rumored that he will receive a Cardinal's hat as a reward for his sufferings.

HERZEGOVINA.
Insurgent Successes.

VIENNA, August 6.—The insurgents in Herzegovina, after several engagements with the Turks, have succeeded in surrounding Trebique, which is weakly garrisoned. They have already burned part of the suburbs.

SPAIN.
A Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition.

MADRID, August 6.—The *Official Gazette* will soon publish a ministerial decree appointing a commissioner for Spain to the Philadelphia Exposition.

FRANCE.
The Vendome Column.

PARIS, August 6.—The Court of Appeals confirmed the judgment by which Courbet, the artist, was ordered to pay the cost of restoring the Vendome Column.

GERMANY.
International Sculling Match.

BERLIN, August 6.—In the international sculling match at Stuttgart to-day, Frederick Kramer, of Baltimore, won a silver goblet.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—George Baily Blake, a Boston banker, died on Friday.

—On account of the severe storm yesterday, the Buffalo races were postponed until to-day.

—G. O. Horton, Captain of the ship Aurora, of New York, died at San Francisco on Friday.

—Daniel P. Rhodes, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cleveland, died last Thursday night.

—The manufactory of the Ohio Pump Company in Toledo was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,000.

—Joseph A. Young, the eldest son of Brigham Young, died at Manti, Utah, very suddenly last Thursday night—it is supposed from heart disease.

—The Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad went into the hands of a receiver on Friday. A. J. Warner, President of the road, was appointed receiver.

—The B. & M. R. R. Co. is about to begin suits in the United States Court against nineteen counties in Nebraska, to restrain them from collecting the tax of 1874.

—A dispatch from Tucson, A. T., says the citzens of the Santa Reta mining district have organized a company of minute men to guard against the raids of Sonoroans.

—Goodall, Nelson & Perkins, of San Francisco, have been requested by the residents of Honolulu to establish an opposition line of steamers to that port. The firm has the proposition under consideration.

—No decision has been reached in the case of Mrs. Norton, on trial at Santa Barbara, Cal., for the murder of her husband in connection with her paramour, Cotton. The jury failed to agree, and was discharged.

—The schooner Rosabelle, loaded with lumber from Muskegon for Chicago, went ashore at Grand Haven on Friday. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The steward, a Swede, named Peter Johnson, was drowned.

—The weather in Nebraska has been delightful, clear and warm the past two days. A dispatch from Grand Island says the air is full of grasshoppers, flying south the past two days. But few have alighted. Farmers are anxious, as corn is not out of danger. The rest of the crops are harvested.

—General Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue at Memphis, seized a lot of whisky there on Friday, shipped by Bingham & Co., of Evansville, which is part of a lot of ninety barrels, all supposed to be "crooked," having been raised from the wreck of the Ironsides, the stamps having been duplicated.

—Thursday morning a boy named Francis Murphy attempted to board a switch train while in motion, at Youngstown, Ohio, and in doing so fell between the cars, and the life was crushed out of him in a moment by the wheels of three cars passing over his head, arm and leg. The boy's parents reside near Tod's Furnace, Brier Hill. While falling from the car he was heard to call for his mother three times. He was only about nine years of age.

FIRE IN DES MOINES.

One Square of a Lumber Yard in Flames.

DES MOINES, IA., August 7.—At half-past twelve o'clock this morning the lumber yard of Getchell & Sons was set on fire in half a dozen places, and at the present time (one o'clock this morning) one whole square is one broad sheet of flames, and over $50,000 worth lumber on fire. It is thought to have been fired by thieves and cracksmen, the advance guard of ruffians going with Barnum's show, which exhibits here to-day, the evident object being to rob the town. The fire department is working with great energy to subdue the flames and it is thought they will be able to keep it confined to the one square where it now is. There is no wind, or else the destruction would be immense.

Mob Law in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The *Gazette's* Knoxville special says: Mrs. Jno. Howard, of Athens, McMinn county, Tenn., was stopped on the road by a negro, who attempted to rob her. It is asserted that he attempted to violate her person. The negro was captured and lodged in jail. Last night a party of thirty masked men took him and shot him seven or eight times. He was found dead this morning. The citizens were arming, fearing the negroes will attack the town, but later reports state that quiet has been restored.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The indications now are that McCreary has carried the State by from 5,000 to 8,000—more votes than for Louis Dent in 1871. The majority will reach 45,000. It is probable that the vote to call a Constitutional Convention is lost.

FAIR POINT.

How Board and Lodging Can be Obtained at the Great Sunday School Assembly.

A great deal has been said in the papers in reference to the Sunday School Assembly, now in session at Fair Point, but as to the manner of living, the accommodations for families and parties from a distance, and the expense, seems to have been neglected by correspondents, and the people on the outside, to a great extent, are in ignorance of the details in this particular. We visited the grounds, and took some pains to examine into the matter, and think we are prepared to give our readers some information on the subject. In the first place, outside the hotels, people, most of the association, who have erected cottages on the grounds, a large number of them prepare extra sleeping accommodations, and the beds are let out to parties applying for them. A majority of all these places is kept at the General Office, where application is made, and apartments are assigned by the clerks, the same as at a hotel. The association pays a certain price per bed to the owners, and this is a small profit to the guest. Lodging per night is fifty cents each when two parties occupy the same bed, and where one party occupies a bed, one dollar is the price. Parties occupying rooms or beds can obtain board at the hotels on the grounds at the rate of one dollar per day for three days or more, and for a less time fifty cents per meal is charged. This is way of lifting at the Assembly. Another way tents can be leased by the week from the General office on the grounds, at the following prices: 10x14, $6.50 per week is charged; 12x17, $6.50; 14x2, $3.00.

Bedstead, seventy-five cents per week; chair, twenty-five cents for two weeks; straw for bed, fifty cents. There is also a small charge for the use of lumber for flooring in a tent. A large number of families take with them their own cooking utensils, and do their cooking in the tents, which, of course, greatly reduces expenses. We were informed by the officers that there are plenty of accommodations for all, whether for boarding, lodging or tents, including ground room. There are two extensive hotels on the grounds, both of which are first class. All bills for boarding and tent rent must be settled for at the General office before occupying the tents.—*Titusville Courier.*

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

MINISTERS with their families are arriving daily.

THE several fountains are beautiful in the extreme.

THOSE who have not visited Fair Point, should certainly do so before the Assembly adjourns.

THE Col. Phillips runs between Mayville and Fair Point for the accommodation of visitors.

THE auditorium has seats sufficient to accommodate 5,000 people, and they are comfortable.

MARBLE STATUES adorn the grounds at intervals, giving a cheerful appearance to the surroundings.

THE miniature holy land, including the dead sea and the river Jordan furnish a great deal of information.

THIRTEEN boats, steamers and yachts, are now taxed to their utmost to accommodate the pleasure seekers.

AMONG the visitors at the Point, is a Turk, he goes about the grounds in the attire of his countrymen. He is a live subject of curiosity.

SOME of the cottages in the circle around the auditorium are well built houses. So pleasantly located, they are homes that verge on paradise.

THE rostrum is most elaborately arranged. The speaker standing at the front, can be seen and heard over the vast audience without the least difficulty.

THE miniature Jerusalem is a very interesting study. Each object within the walls of the city is explained in detail to visitors by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with biblical history. It is well worth the trip to see this alone.

TO see the number of trunks and articles of furniture that are landed from the different boats during the day reminds one of the New York ferry boats. Baggage wagons are kept busy hauling goods to the different places of residence of the new comers.

TEMPERANCE.

The Alliance Meeting Last Night—The Grand Jury not Forgotten—A Long Report Regarding its Recent Action—Names Suggested as Candidates for County Officers.

A meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held last night at its rooms, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, and it proved to be one of unusual interest not only to Temperance advocates but to others also.

The question to which the most time was devoted was the action of the late Grand Jury of this county in ignoring a large number of bills for alleged illegal liquor selling, and imposing the costs upon some of the prosecutors. A number of affidavits were submitted regarding the evidence before the Grand Jury. They comprised the following: Affidavit of Wm. Schubert, made before Alderman McHendry, of Allegheny, that he had testified before the Grand Jury that he was only seventeen years of age, and that on the 25th of June last he had drank beer in the house of Frank Metz, on the Perrysville plank road; affidavit of James T. Sample, before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, that in the two cases of the Commonwealth vs. S. K. Merriman et al., for illegal liquor selling, he had ten witnesses before the Grand Jury and but one was heard in the case for selling without license, and but two in the case for selling on Sunday, the Jury refusing to hear any of the others in either case; affidavit of John Rafer, a boy of thirteen, that in January or February last he drank cider in Frank Metz's saloon; affidavit of George Lenkner that he drank in the house of Frank Metz on several Sundays, and that he swore the same before the Grand Jury. In addition to these affidavits a very lengthy document or report, discussing the probable result of the action of the Grand Jury, was presented. It stated that there were before that body forty-nine cases for violation of the liquor law, thirty-eight of which were ignored, five at the cost of the county and thirty-two at the cost of the prosecutors. In the remaining case the record on the books is as follows: "June 8th, on motion of Assistant District Attorney, within information quashed." No mention is made of costs. In the thirty-two cases mentioned the document gives the names of the prosecutors and the amount of costs imposed upon some of them, to-wit: C. G. Hinds, ten cases, $153.10; A. W. Black, six cases, $121; T. F. McClintock, one case, $20.10; J. M. Conrad, one case, $13.25; J. T. Sample, two cases, $52.15; W. White, one case, $18.15. James R. Johnston, Wm. T. Welsh, Isaac Glasy, W. J. Niccold, Mrs. J. W. Pinnell, Reuben Pugh, Wm. Pollett, Albert Biggert, James Lemon and Ellen Peel. The subjoined query is then put: "In view of the foregoing list, made from the records of the county, the question arises, why this discrimination against Temperance people? Why are no costs entered against the rest of these names and collected with the same haste as in the case of Mr. Black and others?" The report pronounces one of these cases to be of a peculiarly aggravated character. It says "it is that of a poor woman whose husband is addicted to habits of intoxication. Driven to desperation she warned the saloon keeper not to sell to her husband. He did it again and again, and on succession of Sabbaths, admits that he did it and says he will continue to do so. Here is a case which should appeal to the sympathies of any one who thinks himself a man, and yet this Grand Jury, with the facts before it, as the affidavits show, had no heart to do the little thing it was sworn to do in redressing the wrongs of this poor woman, but turning round they impose the costs, amounting to $15.50, upon a citizen who had endeavored to aid her in her distress. We doubt if the records of judicial processes in modern times exhibit a greater outrage upon justice." The document, of which the above is but a short and abbreviated selection, was ordered to be printed.

On Monday a Temperance Convention is to be held in Lafayette Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices. The following names were suggested last night, from which selections will probably be then made:

Sheriff—Thomas Hersberger and Arthur Kirk.

County Treasurer—Jonathan Gallagher, George Findlay and Finley Torrence.

Register—George W. Bradley.

Recorder—J. C. Campbell, of McKeesport, and L. D. McCandless.

Commissioner—D. L. Starr, M. D., Joseph Wilson, R. D. Horner, of Tarentum, G. B. Fulton and J. D. Moreland.

Clerk of the Courts—John Gormley, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Wm. Lockhart.

Clerk of the Orphans Court—Hezekiah Anderson, colored.

County Controller—W. W. Grier, of Verona.

Director of the Poor—W. G. Warren and Wm. Elliott.

The Alliance adopted the following resolution and adjourned:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the GAZETTE, *Telegraph*, *Leader*, *Chronicle* and *Post* for their efforts put forth to correctly report our meetings, but we condemn the garbled and misrepresented statements that from time to time appear in the *Dispatch* and *Commercial*, as unworthy of a place in any newspapers that make pretensions to a truthful report of passing events. He was found dead this morning. The citizens were arming, fearing the negroes will attack the town, but later reports state that quiet has been restored.

THE POOR BOARD.

Condition of Affairs in Allegheny.

The Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor met last evening, Mr. H. Morrison presiding, and Mr. R. D. McGonigle acting as Secretary.

The report of Mr. D. T. Johnston, steward of the Poor Farm, was submitted. He reported that during the past month twenty-nine persons were admitted, and twelve discharged in the poor department, and that six deaths had occurred, leaving one hundred and forty-six inmates. In the insane department one person was admitted, making forty-five inmates.

Secretary McGonigle presented his report. During the past month he paid $120.50 to the resident and $10 to non-resident poor, and $86.90 for various articles. He had collected $218.58 for boarding papers. Received, last.

The Committee on Old Farm was directed to stake off the lots on the property under their jurisdiction.

The Committee on the Health Committee of Councils, for burying three persons who had died of the small-pox, two of them at the hospital and one in the Tenth ward, was presented and approved, so far as it referred to the burial of the person in the Tenth ward.

The Secretary was directed to notify the Board of Managers of the Workhouse that hereafter the Poor Board would only pay them one dollar per cord for the public feet of gas supplied to the Poor House.

A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for opening a school for the children at the Poor Farm.

The rule adopted several months ago, requiring all persons desiring relief from the Board to first receive an order from the member of the Board from their ward, to be presented to the Secretary, was on motion of Mr. Grubbs, rescinded for the present.

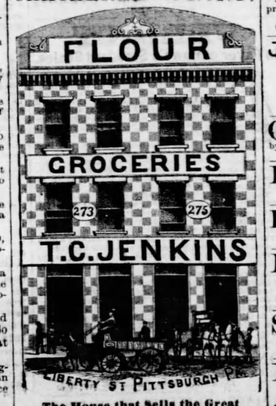
A new series of rules for the government of the officers and inmates of the Poor House was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Good Value—No Tricks.

There is neither man nor woman with soul so dead as to grudge the payment of money, knowing that they are to receive their money's worth. And in this connection we would mention the business house of Wm. Martin, 108 Federal street, Allegheny, where the best quality of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters are sold fully as cheap as many houses sell the pasteboard article. Well prepared material, with careful workmanship, enters into all his manufactures, and as a consequence parties who purchase of his boots and shoes receive full satisfaction in their wear. The best is the cheapest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT,



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The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

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To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

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TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

RETAIL HOUSE
WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.

Store Open Every Evening,
(EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF IRWIN & HAGAN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the Firm will be settled by Geo. M. Irwin, who will continue the business at 119 Water street. u29

Lamp Chandeliers and Glassware!

Lowest prices at wholesale. Call or send for new illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—ONE of the most desirable RESIDENCES on North avenue, near the Humboldt Monument, containing 8 Rooms, with all the modern improvements. The Lot fronts 48 feet on North avenue, and on the back end of the Lot is a good Carriage House and Stable. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy payments. Inquire at JAMES IRWIN'S, Real Estate Office, 47 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa. u27

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the Fifth Avenue Commissioners, Room 1, Municipal Hall, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18TH OF AUGUST, for making the necessary excavation and building six hundred perches, more or less, of

STONE MASONRY,

According to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Office of the Commissioners until said day.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for removing five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material at the sign, on the westwardly side of said avenue, near Murphy street.

Bonds will be required for the faithful execution of the work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

THOS. M. HOWE,
ISAAC JONES,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
SAMUEL MARTIN,
CHAS. J. CLARKE,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 7, 1875. u28

D. Appleton & Co.,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
The Life of the Greeks and Romans.

.ILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 24f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¼.

WE ARE not surprised to learn that the statement that the holders of letters of credit from Duncan, Sherman & Co. were to be protected is false. This failure has few redeeming features about it, and this last item stamps it as altogether bad.

BROTHER SHEARMAN has been making a speech in England on the Beecher case, and it seems very likely that he has "put his foot in it." Not thinking that reporters were present, he characterized the proceedings of the lawyers in the opposition rather severely. The speech was printed and trouble follows. Superservicable friends are not always valuable.

THE city of Chicago has added to its honorable reputation by promptly assuming a loss of $42,000, by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and by providing funds to pay its coupons. The amount was not large, and the loss might have been evaded by putting on the holders the responsibility for not calling earlier. This was not done, however, and funds were provided to pay the outstanding coupons.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* states it after this fashion: "Those great Democratic statesmen, Cary, Allen, Ewing, Pendleton, and so on, ask of Ohio Republicans that they shall put the Democratic party into power because they have a patent-right invention for making money plenty by simply issuing legal-tender notes without any promise of redemption." Our organ of the Repudiationists seeks to create the impression that Allen and company are particularly anxious to bring about specie payments.

WE HAVE a burst of speculation, occasionally, over the probable candidate for the Presidency next year. It is hardly necessary to become very prophetic over this question. The influences which develop candidates are just now actively at work, and the votes of the people, this Fall, will have much to do with the prospects of certain gentlemen. It will not, for example, improve Judge Thurman's prospects, if Allen is beaten; and the election in this State may have much to do with Blaine's chances. Thus, the time has not yet come when we can safely assure ourselves of the success of one or another of the many aspirants. That the wires are being laid in the interests of several gentlemen cannot be doubted.

WHAT follows may not be considered entirely complimentary, but the Cincinnati *Commercial* is our authority. Speaking of Allen's administration, it says: "The Legislature was caught and exhibited in a shocking state of corruption. This body had a Democratic majority. Governor Allen did not insist upon purifying it and the party. His solicitude was not that the rascals should be punished, but that the Legislature should adjourn. So the soiled linen was hung on the public clothes line, and the dirty rascals ran home. In Cincinnati, the Democracy have for some years had full possession, and affairs progress from bad to worse. The percentage of stealing is higher here than ever before. We are with the Republican party in this contest, not because there is a question of Allen or Hayes, Cary or Young, but because we are sure that the very worst interpretation placed upon the aggressive inflation platform of the Democratic party is not as bad as the policy of the desperadoes who have taken possession of that party in this State." It will be difficult to say harder things of the Ohio platform than is here declared to be true.

IF the *Post* were not so badly dazed we really think it might answer some of its foolish questions. The difference between the Ohio platform and us, as to enforced resumption, is just this: It charges the *Republican party* with contracting the currency,—we don't. On the contrary the effect of the law last passed, looking to specie resumption in 1879, whatever the intention of its promoters, has been to expand the currency. So the Republican party has not contracted the currency, as charged, but individual agitators, Democrats as well as Republicans, desire it to be done. Where we radically differ from the Ohio platform is as to special and important statements, not over a few generalities. The platform seeks the destruction of the National Banking System, and the use of greenbacks as legal tenders for all things, including duties on imports. We have only to say that such a policy would utterly break down our monetary system and national credit. It destroys that part of the platform that seems fair. Much worse than all this is Bill Allen's idea of an unlimited issue of greenbacks. As to the payment of United States bonds, the abuse the *Post* launches at the act of 1869 shows that it understands, but dishonestly evades the fact that that act makes the principal of the bonds payable in coin. This admitted, all is conceded. To abuse the Republican party does not change a fact. We now wish to know of the *Post* if the Repudiation ideas of Ohio are to be adopted by the Democrats of this State?

THE wheat demand that will be made upon us this year, by England, is only second in importance, as a question of income to this country, to our ability to supply this demand. The fact that other European countries cannot supply the demand renders it certain that we will be called upon to do so. What it will be will depend upon the yield of home supply in England, but it is already known that this will be short. The fact, in connection with this increasing British importation, which most concerns this country is, that the whole of this growing increase has to be supplied from the United States. Russia and Germany, formerly leading sources of supply, are entirely losing their relative standing. In 1860, out of a total importation of 25,484,000 cwts., Russia and the German States contributed 12,181,000 cwts., and the United States 6,497,000 cwts., the latter being then an unusually large contribution from this country. In 1874, with a total importation of 41,527,000 cwts., Russia and Germany sent 8,700,000 cwts., and the United States 23,000,000 cwts. Thus while, during the five years ending with 1869, the average yearly importation was 29,820,000 cwt., the average for the last five years was 39,561,000,—an increase of 9,741,000 cwt., or about 33 per cent. Our own contribution to this supply averaged, for the five years ending with 1869, 5,018,000 cwts., and for the succeeding five years, ending with last December, 16,453,006 cwts—an increase of 10,435,000 cwts. So that while Great Britain has required, for the last five years, an average of 9,741,000 cwts. per year more wheat than she did during the next preceding five years, we have sent there, to meet these increased requirements, 10,435,000 cwts. more yearly; showing that we have had not only to satisfy the whole increase in the demand, but also to compensate for an actual falling off in the aggregate supply from other countries. If the demand that comes shall be supplied, it ought to turn the tide of business, and start us again in a career of prosperity.

CRITICISING JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The letter written by Charles O'Conor, criticising the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, in the Tweed case, has created an unusual stir, raising as it does, the question whether judicial decisions are subject to criticism. Mr. Comstock, in his reply to Mr. O'Conor, criticises Judge Davis' Court with great severity, and yet defends the general principle that legal decisions are not to be criticised. To some extent, this view is held by many; yet we know of no sentiment or idea that needs to be more carefully limited. While due respect should be paid to the judiciary, yet we do not for a moment accept the idea that they are above criticism. Personal or partisan motives can as readily influence Judges as others, and with all their presumed learning it is possible for them to err. A notable instance of criticism of a decision, by a member of the highest Court of the country, was that of Chief Justice Chase of the Legal Tender decision. He stated how the Court that heard the arguments had decided against the constitutionality of the act as applied to prior contracts,—and how this decision was reversed. This was not through a re-hearing of the arguments, and the convincement of some of the Judges, but by changing the Judges,—one going out and two coming in. Judge Chase did not say that the Court was changed for this purpose, but he intimated it very clearly.

The Dred Scott decision gave rise to criticisms of Judge Taney, and the Supreme Court, which served to rouse the people against the aggressions of slavery. The monstrous injustice of the decision, the partiality if not absolute submission to the slave power betrayed in it, and its palpable subserviency to Democratic ideas roused the people. It was regarded as a decision that prostituted the United States Supreme Court to a mere party machine. The idea of such debasement angered and alarmed the people, and it now felt that it embodied a serious danger. Hence this decision, as to its conformity with the Constitution, the motives of Judge Taney in making it, and as representing the views of the slave power was severely and ceaselessly criticised. No other respect was shown to the fact that it came from the United States Supreme Court than to recognize its importance. Under the fire of a severe criticism, anti-slavery rapidly developed, and the institution was overthrown.

We have felt free, in a number of instances, to criticise decisions of our local and State Judges, even when they were personal friends. To set up the idea that Courts are infallible is not only in opposition to our common sense, but opposed to observation and experience. History is full of instances where high Courts have prostituted their power to the basest purposes, as the Courts in Jeffery's time in England; those under Napoleon in France. Wherever the Judges have been dependent, for continuance in power on some man or party, there have always been obsequious men, willing to purchase power by subserviency. In all such cases, the power of public criticism has usually been the reforming agency. In this country, particularly, where laws are, much as else, the expression of the popular will, the interpretation of law, where well-known principles and fundamental facts are not contravened, should have reference to popular sentiment. If this is not done, the public will is sure, eventually to find expression, and to be formulated into legal decision.

We further believe that where occasion arises, the motives of Judges are as subject to criticism as their actual decisions. We would not lightly, and with little reason, criticise motives, yet where the case shows that wrong motives were involved, we would not hesitate to clearly mention them. There was reasonable ground for the presumption, in the Dred Scott decision, for example, that it was made in a spirit of subserviency to the slave power. This rested upon Taney's well known intimacy with that element, and upon the strange character of the decision. Jeffery's administration was so vicious and bloody that he was charged with being governed by the base passions of a bad hearted persecutor.

In the Tweed case, the Judges of the Court of Appeals are said to have been his intimates and friends. We know not as to this, but the right to use the fact, if known to be such,—cannot, we think, be doubted. If his former intimates, being on the Bench, decide in his favor, in a manner to relieve him of years of punishment, and this against the usual legal decisions, strong presumption of partiality, at least, exists. It is but just, however, to say, that in this case, the defenders of the Appeal Judges boldly challenge the legality of cumulative sentences in criminal cases. With the merit of this discussion we have nothing to do. Of course, it being once admitted that Judge Davis' cumulative sentences were illegal, it necessarily follows that the decision of the Appeal Judges was proper and right. We are not discussing the merit of the criticisms in that particular case,—but the right to criticise in any particular case. The friends of the Appeal Judges have claimed that they were not subject to criticism. We think they are.

It will be a dangerous day for the liberties of the people when they are estopped from criticising any branch of Government. The free and trenchant criticism of law-making and executive power is admittedly necessary to maintain purity. Its effect was clearly seen when the salary grab act was passed, its repeal being forced within a year by popular demand. The same is true of many other subjects under the control of Congress. The Judiciary is simply a co-ordinate branch of the Government, State or National, as the case may be. Its duty is to interpret and apply law. Its memberships are human and subject precisely to the same influences as other men. It has generally been carefully made up by selections of persons that were noted for strength of character and purity of purpose. But all this, while serving to assure general correctness, does not so lift the Courts above the people as to secure them from public criticism.

MR. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, the distinguished advocate of the civil rights of his race in this country, in a recent speech in Cincinnati directed attention to the statements in the prints that the colored race was deteriorating and dying out, and by and by would be extinct. He denied these statements in toto, and cited the United States census from the first taken to the last completed to refute them. In 1790 the census showed as follows: Whites, 3,172,006; colored, 757,208. In 1840—Whites, 14,195,808; colored, 2,873,648. In 1860—Whites, 26,902,537; colored, 4,441,830. In 1870—Whites, 33,589,377; colored, 4,880,009.

GEN. J. WARNER, President of the Marietta, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, has been appointed and qualified as receiver of the above road, by Judge Marsh. Isaac Morton and James McArthur are securities.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.

Interesting Letter from Hot Sulphur Springs.

Description of the Country and Healing Properties of the Springs—Whence Comes the Hot Water?—A Theory Concerning It—The Trip from Pueblo—A Water Spout—San Luis Valley—The Rio Grande Above Del Norte.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
(Near Wagon-Wheel Gap, Rio Grande,)
JULY 29, 1875.

You would hardly expect to have a letter from one of my age from this far-away place, in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains. But so it is. My health required a resort to just such a place. There are many hot sulphur springs scattered through this vast region of mountains and mines; and as this one has a high reputation for its healing properties, and as it is located in a very interesting region, and easy of access, I chose it, and I think I chose wisely, for already, after being here but four days, I am greatly benefited. I am nicely situated, having been kindly taken into the family party of Hon. A. A. Bradford, of Pueblo, a gentleman of much intelligence. He represented this territory, as delegate, in the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Congresses. Mrs. Bradford is a kind and excellent lady, and makes our camp like a well-organized and well-supplied home.

These springs are three in number. They are situated in a beautiful little valley, through which a considerable creek—a rushing torrent of the purest water—flows, one mile south of the Rio Grande, just below what is called Wagon-wheel Gap, which is a short canyon through which the river rushes between lofty and precipitous mountains, leaving barely room on one side for the road. Our little valley is bounded on the east and west by steep, high, graceful and grassy slopes, sprinkled over with pine and fir trees, but no brush. Above and beyond these slopes lofty mountains tower up almost to the regions of perpetual snow. Thus the elements of grandeur and beauty are admirably blended and combined. The altitude of the springs is a little over eight thousand feet above tide, barometrically measured; but probably the true elevation is not less than 8,500 feet. The nights are so cool as to require two pairs of blankets. There has been frost this month, but none since we came. Every afternoon but one we have had more or less rain, and then the air is quite chill. Just now the sun is shining. It is nearly 1 P. M.; the thermometer stands at eighty-five degrees.

There are but little artificial improvements here, except four bathrooms, with ample tubs, and a swimming tank of about twelve by twenty feet. These are very well gotten up. There is no hotel, so that visitors must provide their own board and lodging. The proprietors are poor men, and are doing the best they can.

The great spring, which is the lower one, rises in a low and level piece of ground, a short distance from the bank of the creek. Its temperature is 135 degrees, and its flow several barrels per minute. A round pool ten or twelve feet in diameter and four feet deep, walled with stone, has been excavated. In this the water rushes up from the bottom with much force, boiling and effervescing, for considerable gas comes up with it. From this pool it flows into another long pool, and thence a part of it is carried to the baths in plank troughs or gutters. The remainder escapes by a ditch. Over-head, calm mornings a cloud of steam hangs over these pools. The water, as seen in the head pool, is of a pale blue color, but when taken up in a vessel, is as clear as it can be. Minute globules of gas give it that grayish blue color in the pool.

The Hot Water.

Whence comes this hot water? is a curious question. My theory is that it is rain and snow water, which enter the earth at higher levels by percolation, and thence issues out at fountains at lower levels; but that, while the water of a common spring descends but a small depth, comparatively, below the surface and receives no heat from the interior, this water finds its way through rifts in the rocks far down into the earth, where it meets the hot gasses which come up from the ardent, perhaps fused, interior, and is thus heated and impregnated with the sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron, &c., which it is found to contain, and is then forced up through another channel by the pressure of the fresh water which is perpetually descending from higher levels—a vast inverted siphon.

There are two or three other springs here. The upper one, which has a considerable flow, has more soda and less sulphur than the lower and greater one. Its temperature is 122 degrees. The proprietors are erecting another bathing establishment there. The distance from one to the other is from three to four hundred yards.

I expect to remain here four or five weeks. My address is still Colorado Springs, whence letters and papers will be regularly forwarded to this place.

Nothing can excel the abundance and quality of the speckled mountain trout of the Rio Grande and its tributaries. Our young men keep us supplied beyond our power of consumption. Some of them weigh three and four pounds.

The Trip From Pueblo.

Pueblo, as most people know, is on the Arkansas river, thirty miles below where it issues through a great canyon from the mountains. We came in two wagons—one a strong spring wagon, capable of carrying four or five persons and some other things, and the other a baggage wagon, driven by Anthony, a stout and careful colored man, and in every respect a first-rate fellow. It carried a pretty full load, so that our progress was not rapid. Two or three heavy rains impeded our progress. But I did not care much, for it gave a better opportunity for observing the unique region through which we passed.

After leaving the Arkansas southward, we passed over a *mesa* for 12 miles. A mesa (pronounced maysa) is the Spanish name for a dry, treeless, and almost level table land, from 50 to 150 feet above the level of the streams, thinly covered with grass, sometimes with cactus, and sometimes with sage bush and grease-wood, the latter so-called because it burns, when dry, as if it had been soaked in oil. This brought us to the St. Charles, a stream of considerable size, along which are numerous ranches—a term universally used out here for what we would call farms in Pennsylvania. Some of these are cultivated and produce well, the land being irrigated from ditches brought from the streams. Often the St. Charles is drained nearly dry by these ditches; but when we were there the late rains had given it a strong flow, and water from the ditches was not needed on the fields. Some of these ranches are little more than homes for cattle owners and herders. Thousands, perhaps millions, of cattle and sheep and many donkies feed on these streams and the neighboring mesas both Summer and Winter. I never saw finer looking animals.

Thus we went on southward for about 60 miles, gradually approaching the mountains, and crossing streams lined, like the one mentioned, with ranches. We saw no wheat, for the locusts, or grasshoppers as they are more commonly called, had deterred some from sowing, and devoured the crops of those who did. We saw some good corn.

As we approached the mountains the country became more rolling. In many places the banks of the streams, or rather the boundary of the bottom lands, was divided from the higher lands by bold and perpendicular cliffs, sometimes two or three hundred feet high. What added most to the picturesqueness of this singular region was long lines and extensive groves of cedar and pinon trees, (pronounced pinyon) both of which resemble huge apple trees, the lower branches of which swept the ground. The pinon seems to be a link between the cedar and the pine, and is exceedingly resinous. Both grow on the highest and dryest knolls.

A Water-Spout.

While crossing the mesa near the St. Charles we observed, in a large bank of not very dark clouds, far to the south of us, a dark inverted cone, the upper and broad end of which seemed to adhere to a heavy cloud which was above the others. From the lower end of the cone hung, as if suspended, a long, dark line like an enormous cable, slightly diminishing in diameter as it approached the earth, and deflected a little towards the east. We watched it for some time, until what seemed to be white mist cut it off from our view. We discussed it, and agreed in the supposition that it was a water-spout. The next day we learned from residents that our supposition was correct—that a column of water had fallen in the valley of the Vista Creek (or Abeta as it is called by some) which caused an unprecedented flood. We were told that so sudden was the rise that a wave eight feet high rushed down to the town of Walsonburgh, overflowed the streets and entered the lower stories of some of the houses. We were full thirty miles distant when we saw it, and yet at that great distance it was a large and very striking object. I should estimate that the diameter of the upper end of that inverted cone was not less than half a mile, perhaps a mile, and that the distance from where it took a distinct form to where it changed to the appearance of a great cable, was somewhat more. It is questionable whether so distinct a view of such a phenomenon from the point where "the waters were gathered together into one place," to where they were poured like a cataract upon the earth, was ever enjoyed by mortal eyes. I shall not speculate upon the cause of this strange concentration of cloudy vapor. Near Denver, within a few days, there have been several similar water spouts, which caused much damage, especially to the railroads.

We then entered the mountains by way of the Vieta Pass, along the banks of the Vieta into the valley of which the water-spout was poured. We had no difficulty at all. Indeed it is regarded as a good railroad pass. The summit is about 10,000 feet above the sea. On the west side we get on the heads of the Sangre de Cristo—(*Blood of Christ.*) Such is a sample of the way the Spaniards who first occupied this country applied the most sacred names and phrases to common things. By the way, I might have mentioned before, that in traveling from Pueblo southward, one is hardly ever out of sight of New Mexico wagon trains, the drivers of which are a stolid race, ignorant and deeply degraded, in some of whom the Spanish, in others the Indian, and in others the negro, blood predominates. Their language, which is almost as mongrel as their blood, is soft and rather pleasant to the ear.

San Luis Valley.

We had an easy descent from the summit, over a good road to the great San Luis valley. This valley is about 120 miles long and 45 or 50 miles wide, and treeless, with the exception of a few knoll, as level as a floor. The Rio Grande enters it from the west, a little north of the middle, and escapes from it by a deep canyon cut through the mountains at the south end. It is thus entirely encircled by high mountains, some of the peaks of which are snow-clad. It was once a large and deep lake, the sediment of which is now the soil. Our course through it was a little north of west, and the distance about fifty miles. In some places it is grassy, in others covered with sage bush and cactus. Without irrigation no part of it can be tilled, but with it, no valley in the country would be more productive, although it is too cold for corn, being about 7,500 feet above the sea. From the centre of the valley, on the dead level, we could see the mountains all around. It is at once both grand and monotonous, and in a few places like a Sahara for sand. For long stretches there is no water; but about half a dozen miles before we reached the Rio Grande we came to a very remarkable fountain called "Washington Spring." Here, in a place where there is not an eminence three feet high within twenty miles, a clear, gushing fountain of cold, pure and sweet mountain water gushes up in quantity sufficient, I think, to fill a barrel in less than a minute. The water comes up in several places. Over one a box without a bottom is sunk. Look in and you see the sand in violent agitation; but take a cup and dip and you have as clear water as you ever saw. We drank freely and were comforted, and then I got to speculating as to how that water got there. That it was pure, sweet and cold mountain water was manifest, and not a collection of the scanty rain which falls upon the broad surrounding flat surface. Its force showed that it must have some well defined subterranean passage from a higher level, or possibly it may be drawn from a large lake ten or twelve miles to the northeast, which receives the water of several creeks from the mountains, yet has no visible outlet, the water of which is said to be so pure that trout abound in it. I know not whether the level of that lake is higher than the spring of which I am speaking.

We next reached the Rio Grande. It is well named *Grand River*, for, as its smooth and powerful current, swept by between grassy banks, shaded by some pretty trees, I thought I never saw any stream so majestically beautiful. We followed it for about thirty miles, up to the town of Del Norte, the scenery as we went up becoming more and more charming.

Del Norte is a new and brisk town, said to contain 1,800 inhabitants, many of whom appear to be very pleasant and worthy people. And then, per contra, there are plenty of drinking and gambling houses and other dens of vice and depravity, many bad and depraved men and worse women. But this is not the case at first with extreme frontier towns.

The Rio Grande Above Del Norte.

The acme of natural beauty is reached three miles above Del Norte, where the Pinos (or Pine Creek, as we would call it) comes in from the south. Here the valley is from two to three miles wide from the mountains whence the Pinos issues to the river, and of exactly the right slope for a large city, with abundant water of the purest kind at any desired elevation, for domestic, municipal and agricultural uses, while the mountain scenery around is sublime beyond beautiful—peaks of the most graceful contour, softened and mellowed by the action of the elements until they have lost the savage features of the more northern mountains. This is geologically a much older region than that load of Denver.

We go up for nearly 25 miles further the road runs through a valley of meadows hedged in by stupendous mountains and cliffs. Here and there we see moraines composed of water-worn pebbles and boulders, some granite, some quartz, some conglomerate, some metamorphic, and some volcanics. There are others that I am unable to classify. Of the volcanic boulders some are gray, others black. In one place I saw the latter kind scattered over the plain so rounded that they looked like cannon balls. The road all the way up to Wagonwheel Gap is as smooth and pleasant as I ever traveled. There would not be half as much labor and cost in making a railroad up this river to this point, and for 30 miles beyond, as was required on the Juniata below Huntingdon.

But this letter is surely long enough.

Truly, yours,
JOSIAH COPLEY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE New Orleans "Press Club" has passed resolutions against treating.

SENOR ZEULETO has been re-elected President of the Casino Espanola, at Havana.

STARR & WARREN'S block, in Leroy, N. Y., was burned on Friday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $26,000.

THE President has signed the commission of Henry H. Wells to be United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, *vice* Fisher.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great loss from the recent high water, the drought of 1874 did more damage by far than the floods thus far of 1875.

A TORNADO passed over Colona, Ill., on Thursday night, destroying barns, unroofing houses and blowing down chimneys. Grain in the surrounding country has been injured considerably.

EX-MEMBERS of the New York Seventh Regiment held an informal reunion and banquet at San Francisco, on Thursday night. It is expected that a permanent organization will soon be formed.

THOMAS, BAGGS & Co., hardware dealers, and Paysant & King, wholesale grocers, of Halifax, N. S., are in financial difficulties. The liabilities are large in both cases. More failures are talked of.

THE first rail on the Lafayette & Muncie division of the L., M. & B. Railroad was laid on Friday at Muncie, Indiana, and connection made with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

THE last request of a dying man in Virginia was, that "he should be buried with his head eighteen inches higher than his feet; that his cane and sheepskin should be placed in his coffin with him, and that the coffin should be carefully wrapped up in a blanket."

A REPORTER of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Beaver, Utah Territory, says that notwithstanding the affidavit of Brigham Young to the contrary, he was not only aware of the intended Mountain Meadows massacre, but "actually ordered it to be perpetrated."

THE rain, which in some parts of the country has done considerable injury to the crops, has in New England been productive of positive benefit. It comes as a refreshment to low water-courses and thirsty vegetation, and is a welcome boon to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer.

"WINDOW GARDENS" are what the poetical people call the rows of flower pots that the poor girl keeps in the window of her hall room; but the person who has no poetical fancies on the subject is the man who had his skull cracked the other day when one of the heaviest of these pots came down.

A PARTY of bathers at Hingham, Mass., were surprised the other day by a large-sized seal, which suddenly lifted its solemn face above the water in the midst of the group. Never having seen such an animal before, they made for shore in hot haste, one of the party fainting from fright and having to be towed ashore by his companions.

A RUSTIC couple from Berkshire county, Mass., called upon a Hartford clergyman on Thursday last and were married, and after the ceremony the bridegroom inquired the charge. The clergyman jokingly answered that "a cent a pound would be about right," whereupon a mental calculation was made by the groom, who then handed out $3 with the satisfied comment, "Cheap enough."

IN the first half of this year France imported goods to the value of $342,200,000, and exported to the value of $385,500,000, so that she sold only $43,300,000 in excess of what she bought, and, though this is not a large sum, it is always on the right side of the books. But she imported only $45,000,000 worth of manufactured articles and exported $212,000,000, and the manufactured articles she exported paid for all the natural products and raw materials she bought.

NUMEROUS glass bottles have been picked up above Chicago containing notes from Donaldson and Grimwood, but they have been pronounced frauds, and as no portion of the balloon has been picked up in the lake and the bodies of the aeronaute have not been washed ashore, the conviction is strengthened that they were carried into Michigan woods and dashed to pieces against the trees. It has been over three weeks since Donaldson and Grimwood left Chicago.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR GEN. HEINTZELMAN, of the U. S. Army, is in London, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, accompanied by his invalid wife, is occupying private quarters at Saratoga.

THE Rev. Roderick Terry, bow oar of the Yale University crew in 1870, has accepted a call to a church in Peekskill N. Y.

THE lady to whom Prosper Merimee wrote his "Letters to an Unknown" is said by a writer in the Paris *Journal* to have been the Countess Lize Przdrzrska. Such a name is little worse than none at all.

E. B. MCCRUM has retired from the Altoona *Tribune*, founded by himself and H. C. Dern some twenty years ago, leaving Mr. Dern sole proprietor. Mr. McCrum learned his trade in the Juniata *Sentinel* office.

JUDGE NEILSON is quite a lion at Saratoga. The country people flock in from all quarters to look at him. Occasional corrugations of his massive brow indicate that he does not submit easily to the penalties of fame. He can't stir anywhere without being dogged by some curious rustic.

THE Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is said to be noted for his benefactions and his readiness to extend sympathy and a helping hand to those who are struggling for education and independence. Mr. Stephens shuns all publicity in the bestowment of his kindnesses, seeking no other reward than the knowledge of a duty done.

BISHOP QUINTARD, of Tennessee, has gone to Europe to solicit aid for the University of the South, situated on the Cumberland Mountains. The University originated with Bishop Polk a few years before the war, and at one time promised to become one of the greatest schools of learning in the Union. It is under the care of the Episcopal Church.

MRS. MORTON MCMICHAEL, wife of the veteran editor of the *North American*, was at the Langham Hotel, London, for several days last month, but soon left for the Continent in company with her son, Colonel William McMichael, United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania. Mrs. George W. Childs was lately in London, but soon left for a visit to the provinces.

GABRIELLE GREELEY is distinguished in London for her bloom, the fine classic character of her head and face, the perfect simplicity and maidenly modesty of her toilettes, and the fitness and fit of her dress. And all the watering place belles are biting their nails with envy, and wondering why the same things are not said of their insipid faces and extravagant costumes.

GOVERNOR KEMPER, General Fitz Hugh Lee, Judge Ould, Dr. Bagby, General Dabney Maury, Miss Mary Lee, daughter of General Lee, Miss Irving, grand-daughter of Henry Clay, and Mrs. Ella B. Washington, of Charleston, West Virginia, recently attended a meeting of the Council and Regents of the Mt. Vernon Association, at Mt. Vernon. Mrs. Washington showed the visitors through the historical mansion, and Governor Kemper and General Lee made speeches on the occasion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., commencing on 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary; Jno. H. Ewing, Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmertz, Christopher Lyon.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Farmers, Quarrymen, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands," in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of Act of Congress, May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner G. L. O.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1875.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr287

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

THE AMERICAN Sectional Steam Boiler Co.,

Manufacture the celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER
The only Boiler scientifically constructed so as to secure perfect circulation.
NEEDS NO CLEANING.
Costs comparatively nothing for repairs.
Absolute safety from destructive explosions.
Saves 25 per cent. in fuel.
Simple in its construction.
Any ordinary laboring hand can run it.
Over 18,000 horse power in daily use running Rolling Mills, Factories, &c.
For pamphlets, testimonials and other information call or address the Company at their office.

No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEC17TH'75

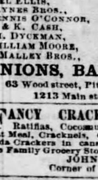
THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

VERDICT

In Favor of Howe's Standard Scales.



We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers* of CHICAGO, are using the IMPROVED HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, do find that the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the best.

We use a scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.

We weigh out each day over *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound*.

This merit we have *found* is *alone* possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent chilled iron balls between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.

We also find the IMPROVED HOWE SCALE is the *most economical*, requiring the frequent repairs that Fairbanks' and other scales do.

DAWSON & MILLER, JOEL ELLIS, BANNER BROS., DENNIS O'CONNOR, F. & K. CASH, PH. DUCKMAN, WILLIAM MOORE, O'MALLEY BROS., PEVEY & ANDERSON, ARMOUR & THOMPSON, WALL & JAGGER, A. SWENEY & SONS, SCHMUTZ & BAUER, G. RIEBLING, M. R. LEVIN, O. G. SMITH.

ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.

63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa,
1213 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

FANCY CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Ratifias, Cocoanut Drops, Cornhills, Albert, Oat Meal, Crackneis, Graham, Wine, Boston and Soda Crackers in cans, boxes or by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

POTASH—10 CASKS NO. 1, FOR SALE by
J. B. CANFIELD,
May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

AVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, July 30, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the

STANTON AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,

will be open for inspection from August 10th to the 30th prox.

All parties interested therein will please call at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

JOHN CHISLETT,
F. S. BISSELL,
W. J. MCCLIFF,
R. H. NEGLEY,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.

Per JNO. PERRING, Secretary. ul3

NOTICE.

Wylie Avenue Improvement.

The Commissioners for the Improvement of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, hereby give notice that the

ASSESSMENT PLAN,

With a schedule of Assessments, will be on exhibition at the office of the Engineers of said Commission, at Municipal Hall, from and after August 13, 1875, for a period of twenty days, for correction of errors, if any.

Property owners are requested to call and examine their assessments.

N. B.—The first assessment for this improvement will be due and payable at office of City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.

WILLIS BOOTHE,
E. P. JONES,
CHARLES JEREMY,
JOHN T. PATTERSON,
SAMUEL B. WAUGHTER,
Commissioners.

u80

NOTICE.

The Improvement of Butler St.

from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fiftieth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 21st day of August. The first installment of the assessment will be due and payable at the Office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.

A. LYONS,
JOSEPH ERNY,
GEORGE BENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 55:t

LIME—200 BBLS. CLEVELAND, 100 bbls. Eastern, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

We would respectfully invite strangers in Allegheny City,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 7, 1875.

Exchanges of moment occurred yesterday in our local money market. We judge that, as compared with the West, we have a fairly active demand for money. The business of our banks is not subject to such wide fluctuations as is that of Chicago and New York,—owing to the stock speculations that so largely prevail in those two cities. Our business is chiefly affected by the condition of the coal trade and of our manufacturing industries. These are comparatively depressed, yet enough is doing to keep up a fair circulation of funds, and demand for money.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the money markets both here and in the East continue extremely quiet and plethoric with idle funds. Financial business of any kind is very light, except as considerable activity is made in checking and depositing in connection with speculations in trade. Railroad stocks which were quite buoyant a few weeks ago on the prospect of large freight earnings this Fall by the Western roads have been very weak lately on account of this prospect having come to grief, and the consequent possibility that there would be less for them to carry than was expected. It even looks a little as though the damage to crops had been exaggerated in some instances, with a view to depressing the price of stocks. As for our Western roads, the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, and even the Rock Island, their present prospects for unusually large freight earnings this fall were never so good.

At New York, yesterday, there was a heavy decline in Western Union Telegraph —a bear movement under Jay Gould's management.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Carolina		6-20's 1867	120¾
6-20's 1865, coup.	121¾	1868—coupons	121
6-20's 1865, new	120¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1864	116¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	111¾
" 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	72¾
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	38
C. C. & I. C.	7	Harlem	135
St. Paul	36	Adams Express	101
St. Paul pref.	70	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	49¾	U. S. Express	81
Mo. Central	63	W., Parga & Co. Ex.	41½
North Western	41½	Quicksilver	36½
Do. pref.	85	Fort Wayne	98¾
Pa. Central	93	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Pacific Mail	38¾	Panama	130
Western Union Tel.	91¾	Iron Mountain	

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., F. W. & C. (8)	97	Cen. Trans (8)	45¾
Penna (50)	58½	Empire Do (8)	50
W. Con. of N. J. (8)	31	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (A)	92¾
Oil Creek (8)	19¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75
Erie 1st (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, August 6, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 4@5; sterling paper 487@490. The customs receipts were $410,000. The dry goods imports were $2,000,000. Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 114, fell off to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. The borrowings to-day were 1,200 and 1-64. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $267,000. The clearings were $34,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamer are $500,000. Governments are steady. Railroad and State bonds are quiet.

The summer dullness in Wall street was relieved this morning by a batch of sensational rumors, which exercised some influence upon prices. On the Stock Exchange the day opened with great activity among the money-brokers, and one prominent house after another was reported as having failed until about a dozen names had been mentioned, but each rumor was denied officially about as fast as it was set afloat, and before noon the excitement was over. The Gold Room was also well stimulated, and the premium was advanced to ¼@¾ per cent. when the false rumors about bankers were started. The day closed without any failures and without any indications of trouble, and this, notwithstanding the persistent efforts to destroy the credit of various firms.

The stock market was weak in early dealings, and prices fell off ½ to 2¼ per cent., Western Union, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail leading the decline. At the second call the market was quiet and firm at a recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent. the greatest advance being in Western Union. At the close prices were a little lower. Lake Shore was the weakest stock, and declined to 79¾. The decline in other stocks was slight, being only ¼@¾ per cent. from the afternoon advance.

The *Evening Post* says, in its financial article, that the Wall street markets are to-day clouded with rumors of a disquieting character. These all seem to emanate from the Stock Exchange and to be accompanied by speculative operations there. In a vague way they say that three or four bankers are in trouble, and one or two stock firms. Taking the way the stories are circulated and all the surrounding circumstances into consideration, the inference is inevitable that they are simply the work of persons anxious to depress prices until the absolute announcement of suspensions. It will be safe to discredit the stories which may be set afloat that there are to be more failures.

The transactions aggregated 169,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwest, 4,000 Rock Island, 27,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, '81, 121¾; 5-20s, '64, 116¼; do.'65, 119¾; do new, 119¼; do '67, 120¾; do '68, 121; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 114¾; coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 50; do new, 49¾; Virginia new, 32¾; do old, 37¾; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 101½; Wells & Fargo Express, 79; American Express, 61; United States Express, 43; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 137½; Michigan Central, 90; Illinois Central, 132; Lake Shore, 79¾; Illinois Central 96¾; Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 38; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 109½; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 85¾; Toledo & Wabash, 5¾; do preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 30; Central Pacific, 101½; Union, 101¼.

LONDON, August 6—5 P. M.—Cheques on Paris 25. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow. Consols: for money, 94 5-16; for account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 107½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 106½; new 5s, 104¾; N. Y. Central 92; Erie 12½; preferred 25.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes 60f 42½c.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—5-20s '62, 98¼.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, August 5.—There was more disposition shown on the part of dealers to make purchases of timothy, and the few lots offered on the market were fully ready sale, and in some instances slightly improved prices were paid. The principal reason for this improvement was the advices received from a large section of the Northwest and South denoting unfavorable weather for the growing crop. The purchases were made entirely by dealers, and business was almost exclusively on local account. Sales were made at $2.35@2.65 for prime; closed firm at the outside. In the other descriptions of seed there was nothing of consequence done and no new features are noticeable. Quotable at about $7.75@8 for clover, $1.50@1.55 for flax, and 75@85c for Hungarian and Buck wheat, according to quality. Millet unquotable.

Shipments of Wheat from Tennessee.

Comparatively speaking, very little wheat has so far been shipped, its regular transportation having been delayed by the wet weather. This season it has almost altogether been shipped in bulk.

Since the 13th of July 131 carloads of wheat have been brought here over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and shipped through to Louisville and Cincinnati, 11 carloads to Evansville, 20 to St. Louis, while large quantities stopped here, making a total of 215 carloads of wheat over that line. Most of the 51 carloads were consigned to merchants. The larger portion of the wheat came from Bedford county, and the remainder from Rutherford and Lincoln counties; also a few carloads from counties along the Northwestern road. —*Nashville Union, Aug.* 3.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 6, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues fair, about all that can be expected under existing circumstances; with the exception of Grain and Hay, which are higher, in consequence of a very light supply, there have been no important changes in values for some days. The weather continues favorable for harvesting, with the exception of an occasional local shower, and no doubt a great deal of grain has been safely housed within the past few days.

APPLES—Coming in freely, but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained, ranging from $3,50 to $4,50 per bbl., according to quality.

BERRIES—Blackberries scarce, and selling at 17a18c per quart. Whortle Berries, 15a16c.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for good table butter, which is scarce, and prices are well maintained; selling at 22a23 for prime to choice solid packed, and 24a25 for prime roll.

BEANS—Navies, $2,15a2,25 per bu.

CHEESE—The market is firmer, and with a limited supply and steady demand, prices are higher; we advance our quotations on prime Ohio Factory at 11¼a12.

EGGS—The market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted, 15a16—most of the sales at 15.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is steady at the recent advance, but trade is only fair—retailers and bakers, from all that we can learn, do not appear inclined to buy largely at current rates. A western mill reports having sold 1,000 barrels to a single firm in Pittsburgh at $7, delivered here. We repeat former quotations, as follows:—Spring wheat flours, $7a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, winters, $7,25a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6a6,25.

GROCERIES—Our latest eastern advices report Coffee easier and Sugars firmer, which, as the saying is, is turning the tables. Up until within the past day or two Sugars were weak and Coffees firm. Business is only fair; it is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard C	10¼	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	9¾@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	27¾
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, Ibpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	25 @24	R. Java, loose	39½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	23		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@60	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

FRUITS—Peaches are coming in freely, and prices are lower; $1,25a1,50 per box. Plums, $2,50a3 per box. Pears, $1,50a2,50. Water Melons, $15a25 per 100. Cantelopes, $5a8.

GRAIN—There is little or no Wheat arriving or offering, and, in the absence of sales, it is difficult to quote correctly; prime Ohio and Penna. red should bring $1,58a1,60, taking the cost at the source of supply into consideration, but whether it could be sold here at these figures we are not prepared to state. The supply of Oats is very much reduced, and the [advance noted in our last report is still maintained; 65a66 for mixed and 68a70 for white. These prices are for spot Oats; they could not be obtained for future delivery. Corn is also scarce and higher; prime yellow at 85a87 on track, and shelled is held at 88a90, free in elevator. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,10a1,12.

HAY—The supply of baled continues very light, and the recent advance is still maintained; quotable at $24a26, on track, for good to prime timothy. There has been a sharp advance within the past week, and prime timothy baling is light. The market is reported steady at 83, sixty days with the usual discount of two per cent. for cash.

SCRAP IRON—There is no improvement to report in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be this side of next month. No. 1 wrought is quoted at $26@$27 per ton, 2 mos., delivered at mills.

NEW YORK.

Bar.—The general demand continues rather slow, and prices, though quotably about the same, are without much apparent strength. We quote Refined Bar, from mill, at 2.66@2.8c.

Rails.—The negotiation for new Domestic Rails, noticed last week, is reported as having failed to come to a focus, and the market closes with a quiet feeling. Manufacturers, however, are generally pretty confident as regards the future, and steadily adhere to their asking figures. Steel rail mills that are running have contract work to keep them busy for some little time to come, but very few fresh orders are being received. Foreign rails scarce, but not wanted to any extent. We quote at $47@50, currency, for Domestic, at the mills, and about $48a50, gold, for Welsh.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The situation of the market remains about the same as last week. The reports from all sections indicate the prevalence of the belief that bottom prices have been touched, and that the tendency hereafter will be toward better rates. The inquiry for pig iron continues fair, and although prices are not altered, and transactions not materially increased, it is conceded by those best informed in the trade that the influence of the general improvement in business to be expected from the movement in grain will be speedily and forcibly felt in iron circles. These are the views expressed by the great portion of iron consumers and producers alike, if we are to take their statements and correspondence as a guide. The market for manufactured irons is without change. Rails are held as at our last, and we hear of several considerable negotiations pending, with a very active market West, and a corresponding demand for old rails there for remanufacture. Bars are without alteration, but with more orders reported. Scrap moves more sluggishly at former figures. We quote prices as follows, viz.:

Pig Metal.—No. 1 foundry, $26 to $27; No. 2, $24 to $25; gray forge, $23 to $24.

Bars.—2.6c. per lb.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Business ruled quiet with commission houses, and importers and the jobbing trade were dull. Cotton goods are quiet, except cotton flannels, which are in good demand. Duval bleached shirtings are reduced to 13½c. Worsted dress goods, shawls and fall skirts are more active, and wool flannels and blankets in better demand. Fancy cassimeres move slowly.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Aug. 6, 1875.

The Crude market was somewhat excited, and as compared with yesterday prices were 3 to 5c higher; immediate shipment quoted at $1,15a1,17 1-2 per bbl; Conduit Certificates, 85c. Refined, on the other hand, was reported weaker; Philadelphia delivery was offered at 11c, with 10¾ bid; New York quoted at 11½c; Baltimore, 11, equal to about 8¾ on cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,15@1,20; city make, $1,28@1,35.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The Oil City *Derrick*, in an article reviewing the situation, says the position abroad is not unfavorable, and the stock is hardly more than a fair one. In the producing districts there has been an important improvement in the situation during the past month. The number of wells in process of drilling has fallen off materially, and very few new ones are being started. A careful examination into the development shows in nearly all districts a marked disposition on the part of operators to restrict the drilling of new wells to as small a number as possible. Several test and frontier wells have been completed, and no new territory has been found, nor has the territory undergone any considerable extension. The wells completed south of St. Joe and Greece City have been so small or else altogether unproductive that they have further materially discouraged drilling in these directions. In the Octave district near Titusville in one in which it will be remembered quite a large well was struck some weeks ago, three or four wells have been completed and are dry. The feeling among producers and dealers generally is now much more hopeful than a week or two ago, but materially higher prices are not looked for in the immediate future on account of the large stock in America and a slight possibility of a small further increase in production this month. The probability, however, is that the highest production of the year will be reached in July and August. Certainly unless there is a material increase in the number of wells drilling or unless the wells now drilling prove more productive than is anticipated the production must decline somewhat during September or the last four months. The McKean county district has been carefully examined, and there are no indications that it will be very important. A new well was struck in this district in old territory about a week ago which has since produced about one hundred barrels daily from a deposit of oil in partially decomposed slate at a depth of 1,000 feet. No good, or even fair sand rock has been found in this district, and it is mainly on this account that no large production is looked for from it. The reports of the striking of the well referred to created something of an unsettled feeling until the nature of the territory was known.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F. & Co.	622
National O. W.	Warden F. & Co.	572
Vesta O. W.	Geo Pohe	550
D. T. Reyhard	Central Ref. Co	159
David Bly & Co.	Central Ref. Co	159
Wormsey M & Co.	Central Ref. Co	251
Total		2,454

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 6, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 spring $1,30¾ spot; 2 @ $1,28¾a1,29 spot; has sold at $1,30¾ spot; $1,28¾ seller August; $1,27½ seller September; $1,41¾a1,42 seller the year; No 3 $1,21; rejected $1,08. Corn: demand active; No 2 72¾a73½c spot, 72¾c bid seller August; 60a62c seller all the year; 62c bid seller 60 days. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 60c spot; 47¾a47¾c seller August; 41½c bid seller September; 40c seller all year. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and Seeds unchanged. 2 spring $1,17 seller September; $1,15 seller all the year.

SEEDS—Higher; common to prime timothy $3; clover seed $8.

PROVISIONS—Pork active: $21,45a21,50 spot; $20,67½ seller September; $21,80 seller all the year. Lard quiet and firm; $12,70a13,85 seller September; $14,05 seller October. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and firmer at $1,17¼. On call board within the firm at $1,28¾ September; amber nominally $1,29½ August. Corn firm; 72¾ August, 73¾ September. Oats higher; 48¼c August; 41¼c September. Pork weak; $21,45a21,50 August, $21,60 September. Lard easy at $13,80.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Flour quiet; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,25a5,85; common to good $6,10a6,25; good to choice $6,55a6,95; white wheat extra $6,95a7,50; extra Ohio $6,10a7,45; St. Louis $6,30a8,00; Red Winter do, $6,75a7,50; 6,25. Cornmeal steady; western $4,10a4,60. Wheat opened better; afterwards reactive; receipts 56,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,38a1,40, closing at $1,39; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,41a1,44; winter red western $1,55a 1,60. Rye quiet. Malt quiet and firm. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 28,000 bushels; western mixed 74a75c; steamer 73½c; do sail 81a86c. Oats quiet and steady; western mixed 64a66c; white 65 a70c. Hay firm; 75c. Coffee firm and inactive at 17 1-2a20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8 1-16a8¼c; prime 8 7-16a 8¾c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 45a52c; sugar-house 25c. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; crude 5 1-8a5 1-4c; refined 11 1-8a11 1-4c. Turpentine heavy at 31 1-2c. Eggs firm; western 19 1-2a20c. Pork firmer; $20,50a20,60. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; dry salted shoulders 8¾c. Middles quiet; long clear, city, 13 1-2a13¾c. Butter; western 13a24c. Cheese heavy at 8a11 1-2c. Whisky firmer; $1,22.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Sugar quiet and firm; common 8¼c; fair to fully fair 8½a9¼c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; quoted: common 40a45c; fair 50a55c; prime to choice 58a70c. Flour steady and firmer; $5,25; superfine $5,75; double $6a6,25; treble $6,75a8,50; choice $8,75a9,25. Cornmeal firmer; $3,95. Corn scarce and firmer at 80a85c. Oats quiet and firmer; 47a47½c. Hay firmer at $1,20. Hay quiet at $20a31. Pork held at $23,50. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders to arrive 9¼c. Lard steady; tierce 14¾a15c. Bacon firm at 10¾a11¾c. Hams: choice sugar cured held at 14c. Coffee firm; jobbing ordinary to prime 18½a 20¾c. Whisky firm at $1,21a1,22.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 6.—Refined petroleum 9¼d.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton quieter; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Flour extra State and western 25s. Wheat: receipts for past three days 66,000 qrs., including 45,000 American; No. 2 to No. 1 spring 10s 4da10s 10d. Corn: 34 5-8s. Lard 60s. Bacon c. c. 32s. Cheese: fine American 58s. Refined petroleum 9d; do spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, August 6.—Refined petroleum 24f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Cotton dull at 14½c. Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; red $1,60a1,73. Corn quiet at 75a76c. Oats active at 73a75c. Rye firm at $1,00 spot; 95a98c to arrive. Pork active; held $22,00. Lard dull and nominal; steam 13¾a13¾c; kettle 14¼c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders sold at 8¾c; clear ribs held at 12¾c; clear sold at 12¼c. Bacon: active at 9 3-4, 13a13¼c. Whisky: active at $1,17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Flour active, extra $5,00@5,50; high grades $7,50@ 8,50. Wheat active; $1,58; white $1,60@1,70. Rye firm at 95c. Corn active; 76@78c. Oats quiet; 69@70c. Whisky steady at $1,22. Butter firmer; New York and Bradford county extra 30@31½c; firsts 24@26c; western extra 23@26c; firsts 17@23c. Cheese steady; fine weste 9@9½c. Eggs firm; western fresh 17@18c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 6.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1,57; red white Michigan $1,59; new $1,50; extra $1,50; amber $1,56 1-2; new $1,50; seller August $1,55. Corn active and firmer; high mixed 78½c; seller August 78¾c; seller September 785½c; low mixed 77½c; no grade 78c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 66c seller August.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn dull; 80a86c. Oats firm; western mixed 62a63c. Rye dull at 92a95c. Hay firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland $24a 28. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 6¾a6¾c; refined 11a11¼c. Butter firm and active; western extra 25c; first 23a24c. Coffee steady; 17½a20c. Whisky firmer; $1,24.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; 12¼a12 3-4c. Flour quiet; $5,50a 7,50. Wheat active; $1,30a1,50. Corn quiet; 85c. Oats quiet; 75c. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats: active, 9¾, 12¾a13c. Bacon active; 9¾, 13¾a14c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky quiet and steady; $1,22.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Cotton and Flour firm and unchanged. Wheatactive at $1,58. Corn firm at 72a74c¾. Oats lower. Barley firm at $1,16. Rye dull at 85c. Pork dull at $22,50. Lard held at 12¾c for summer. Bacon firmer; some sales higher at 9¾a13¾; a13½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—Wheat firm and better; No 1 red $1,60; No 2 do $1,55. Corn unchanged; shelled 82a83c; ears on track 79a80c. Oats 71c for No. 1 State; 69c for No. 2 do. Receipts: wheat 700 bush; corn 350; oats 1,300.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour: quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher. No. 1 Milwaukee $1,40; No. 2 do $1,38½. Corn quiet; No 2 72c. Oats higher; No 2 57c. Barley active and unsettled; No 2 spring $1,16. Rye active; No 1 83c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; held higher; 80a90c. Oats quiet at 75a80c. Rye nominal. Provisions strong. Pork $22@22,50. Bulk meats 9¾a12¾a12¾c. Bacon 9¾a13¾a13½c. Sugar-cured hams 13¾c. Lard14¼a14¾c. Whisky $1,17.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 6.—Flour quiet and firm at $7a7,75. Wheat quiet and advanced; extra $1,59¾; old $1,51; new No. 1 white Michigan, $1,58. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 73c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 1 63c; No. 2 60a61c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 6.—Flour $7,50a 8,50. Wheat: red $1,50; amber $1,55; white $1,56. Corn: ear 70c; shelled 73c. Oats: 60a63c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Cotton quiet; 14½c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Corn: market bare. Oats active; new 65c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 6.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club is held at $1,45; No. 2 white Michigan $1,62½. Corn steady; 84a 86c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Beeves: receipts 1,620 head, making 3,970 head in four days, against 4,500 head the same time last week; quality mainly common; good cattle sold at full prices; inferior and common ruled dull and weaker; fair to prime native steers 12¾a13½c; poor to medium 10 to 12c; Texas and Colorado steers 7½11c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,500 head, making 10,830 head for four days, against 13,080 head same time last week; market firm at 4¾a 6¼c for sheep, and 8¼c for lambs. Swine: receipts 3,050 head, making 11,920 head for four days, against 10,720 head same time last week; none on sale alive.

ALBANY, August 6.—Cattle: receipts 426 cars, or 86 cars short of last week; market fairly active; highest price for best native steers 7¾c, live weight; Texans and Cherokees 4¾a6½c. Sheep in active demand at last week's prices for common and medium grades, and a slight advance on very good, with a supply equal to the demand. Lambs: supply moderate but equal to the demand, at 3¢c higher than last week, when the market was glutted. Sheep: common to fair 4a5c; fair to good 5a5½c; selected 6½c; lambs: common to fair 6a7c; fair to good 7a7¾c; extra 8c.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Cattle: receipts 2,200; market fairly active, with full prices, and some sales higher; closing with empty pens: Texans $2,75a4; shipping $4,75a6,75; choice sold at $5,12½a5,25; extra $6,60a6,75; receipts 1,660 head. Hogs: receipts 7,500 head; active demand; prices higher all around; light receipts; bacon grades $7,85a 8; heavy $7,60a7,90; one lot fancy sold at $8,25; a few light sold at $8,10; closed firm; shipments 5,900. Sheep: receipts 500 head; steady and firm at $3a5, chiefly $3,75a4,50.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Cattle: receipts today 1,400 head, total for week 9,750; no market to-day; fresh arrivals all through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; total for week 10,000 head; market slow, but little offering; Ohio clipped sheep 80a83@90 lbs.; $5,50; Indiana clipped sheep 91 lbs. at $5. Hogs: receipts 2,700; total for week 14,000; no market to-day; one car of corn fed Yorkers sold at $8, one car stillers 215 lbs. held at $7,63½.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Hogs higher; shippers $7,30a7,60; bacon $7,40a7,55; butchers $7,70a8,10. Cattle firm; good to choice native $6,25a6,50; medium to fair $4,60a5,40; choice through Texans $4,37½.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Hogs: firm; common $7a7,35; fair to medium $7,50a 7,70; good $7,75a7,85.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton steady; 14¾a14 7-8c; futures closed fairly steady; August 14¾a14 5-32c; September 14 1-16a14 3-32c; October 13 29-32c; November 13 29-32c; December 13 29-32c; January 14 1-16a14 3-32c; February 14 9-32c; March 14 1-2c; April 14 11-16a 14 3-4c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales 3200 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a12¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13 1-8a13¾; middling to strict middling 14 1-8a14¼c; good middling 14 3-8c; receipts 4,000 bales; exports; stock 22,132; week's sales 1,500; net receipts 3,010; gross 3,309; exports coastwise 811; Great Britain 281.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Fine wool flat; medium and coarse in good demand and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Va., XX and above 46¼a48c; X 46¼a48c; medium 30a37c; coarse 43a49c; New York, Michigan, and Indiana, western fine, 44a 45c; medium 36c; coarse 43a46c; combing washed 58a62c; combing unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 30a31c; coarse and medium unwashed 35a37c; tub washed 40a42½c; extra and merino pulled 40a42c; No. 1 and super pulled 38a42c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—50 fierces hams, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 187 pigs lead, Park & Co; 1 organ, S. Hamilton & Co; 2 tubs butter, Means & Co; 1 box butter, Thompson & Co; 2 kitt fish, Jane Robinson; 2 i safes, Hall's S. & L Co; 2 wheel barrows, Roberts & G; 10 bbls whisky, 3 hf do wine, 1 pkg whisky, 1 box tobacco, Wheeler & Co; 2 hams, C. F. Dravo; 5 tres do, W. & C. Zoller; 1 box presses, C. C. Willis; 1 do, V. Ludwig; 5 tres hams, 2 do beef, 3 do bacon, McIntire & B; 16 bbls whisky, J. Fuhrer; 50 bdls h racks, 1 do spokes, T. Whiting & Co; 1 box steel, Hussey W. & Co; 1 do tools, Keystone B. Co; 1 bdl wheels, M. McWhinney & Co; 72 bdls spokes, W. Hussey & Co; 5 ¼ buts tobacco, E. M. Kahn; 2 hhds tobacco, Mann & G; 400 car spring castings, Culmer Spring Co; 1 sk wool, W. B. Hays & Son; 2 sets wheels, 2 bdls do, T. Hare & Bro; 225 bags malt, Bechtel & Co; 2 bbls oil, T. W. Myers; 1 box wood, S. Boyd & Co; 70 bags s corn, W. Welsh & Co; 5 kegs, 1 hf bbl, J. J. Speck & C; 1 box castings, Pgh. Steel C; 3 bbls whisky, Jacob Beck & Co; 1 box castings, 1 pc do, Westinghouse, A. B. Co; 10 sks c tails, C. Hoveler & Co; 1 car staves, A. Dipp; 129 sks n feed, M. Ludwig; 100 bbls flour, 1 do feed, 1 do meal, 1 do shoulders, 5 tres do, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 1 box mdse, Reymer Bro; 50 tres hams, Walker Cooper & Co; 400 sks flour, F. W. Jenks & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—1 car melons, 30 bbls apples, 324 box peaches, F. Owens; 1 car melons, 30 bbls apples, 14 do potatoes, J. L. Steel & Bro; 19 do, 4 do potatoes, Voigt M. & Co; 9 do, 20 bbls potatoes, Caskey B. & Co; 8 do potatoes, 1 do fruit, 17 do apples, Bricker & Son; 10 do, 17 do apples, 10 do potatoes, 11 do cantelopes, Wilbert & W; 6 do pears, 262 box peaches, H. Rea; 250 do, 10 bbls apples, Young & W; 5 bags pepper, Atwell & Co; 7 bbls apples, 1225 box peaches, 24 do fruits, Head C. & Co; 10 box c goods, Reymer Bro; 1 bag coffee, 2 bbls syrups, J. M. Seibert; 254 box peaches, 10 bbls apples, Brown & Co; 39 sks oats, Haworth & D; 21 bbls salt, Johnson & C; 20 do plaster, Wilson & G; 6 cases c goods, 1 do jelly, 1 bx chocolate, Smith & S; 23 bales bedding, C. Payne; 1 pt molasses, Vogorder & S; 50 box jellies, J. H. Lippincott; 30 bbls apples, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 9 carriages J. A. McKelvy; 55 pkgs confectionaries, E. O. Maginn; 2 do tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 15 bbls oil, J. Ingold & Co; 1 car speltre, Moorhead & Co; 189 bags feed, 50 bbls flour, J. A. Pinney.—All through freight.

Local.—7 cars coke, McCandless & Co; 8 do, Moorhead & Co; 2 do, Graff B. & Co; 1 do lime, McAdams & Co; 3 do sand, Speer C. & Co, 2 do coal, Lloyd Son & Co; 2 do, W. Moore; 5 cases matches, Reymer Bro; 10 do, Dilworth Bros; 5 do, J. J. Henshow; 1 do, Haworth & D; 5 do, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 11 do, J. D. Thompson; 9 bbls eggs, J. A. Bell; 23 sks rags, McCullough S. & Co; 2 rolls leather, G. D. Benjamin; 20 bxs tin plate, Adams & W.

RECEIPTS AT ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars staves, Central Ref Co; 1 do flour, R. Knox & Son; 1 do, Taylor Bro; 71 sks oats, Scott & G; 1 car shingle, D. E. Johns; 3 bxs eggs, Hall & S; 9 do, 17 do butter, H. Leno; 2 do eggs, Straus & S; 2 do, G. McPherson; 3 do butter, J. Nimick; 2 do, 1 do eggs, R. Carson; 2 do, 1 do butter, Jacob Hick; 1 car cooperage, W. League; 5 pkgs eggs, 7 do butter, Mrs. Gilbert, 7 do eggs, 3 do butter, G. Faas; 1 do eggs, F. Miller; 100 bxs sugar, W. Rook; 10 pkgs tobacco, G. Beswart; 1 car shorts, 1 do flour, Hack & S; 80 sks do, 5 bbls do, J. S. Clark & Co; 25 bbls do, 218 bgs bran, J. Stedeford; 1 car flour, Myler Bro; 1 bbl oysters, G. W. Wright; 23 sks rags, F. Balbitt; 31 sks oats, Thompson & F; 2 pkgs tobacco, R. & J. H. Elton; 10 bgs c meal, P. H. Ittle & Co; 100 bbls lime, J. Craig.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car steel tires, Shoenberger & Co; 2 cars stone, W. J. Hammond; 1 keg paint, J. H. Schwartz; 1 g stone, Lindsay S. & Co; 3 bxs c cases, F. Pollard; 1 bale rubber, Hartley Mfg & Co; 6 bxs mdse, G. A. Kelly & Co; 3 do, Reed, Johnston & Co; 17 do, 2 pkgs wire, J. G. Lane & Bro; 3 bxs grease, Paine & Co; 1 do springs, Hall S. & S; 1 do, Box g ware, Gallinger & Co; 4 bdls hides, 2 do pelts, 6 do c skins, G. Smith; 1 box peaches, S. Ewart & Co; 1 bbl eggs, A. Bahmer & Co; lot siron, J. O'Grady; 2 cks c ware, L. S. Ackley; 36 sks oats, Hartley B. & G; 2 bxs oat meal, 5 do c meal, 2 do c wheat, J. Porterfield & Co; 72 bdls chairs, N. Whiting & Co; 6 do, W. H. Lemon.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car flour, F. Sellers & Co; 1 do flour, F. H. Seghinyer; 2 do, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do pl lead, Fahnestock W. L. Co; 2 crts eggs, G. L. Peabody; 2

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten names paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

A Physician Injured.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Dr. Redlick, of Allegheny, was summoned to call upon one of his patients. While on his way to answer the summons he stumbled over some boards that had been placed over an excavation at the corner of Pennsylvania and Beaver avenues, which he did not see in the darkness, and fell, fracturing several of his ribs. He was assisted to his home.

Appleton's New Books.

D. Appleton & Co., the well-known publishers of New York city, advertise a choice list of new books just issued and only now offered for sale. They comprise works of history, fiction and poetry. The prices and titles are announced in another column. To the lover of historical research "The Life of the Greeks and Romans" would doubtless prove valuable. It is a translation from the German and is pronounced an important and accurate work.

Assignment and Release.

In the Recorder's office, yesterday, was filed the assignment of M. J. Heckert, dated July 8, 1875, of all his real and personal property to Benjamin Heckert.

A deed of release from Everson, McCrum & Co. to the Connellsville Railroad Company, was also filed for record. It is a release of all claims for damages against the Connellsville Railroad Company, under the ordinances of August 16, 1836, and June 18, 1873, altering the grade of Second avenue. The consideration is $12,500.

The Anti-Treat Society—An Organization Effected.

The gentlemen interested in the formation of an Anti-Treat Society held a meeting, on Thursday, at No. 185 Wood street, and organized by electing the following officers:

President—E. C. Negley.
Vice President—Samuel Lightner.
Secretary—George B. Hill.
Treasurer—C. A. Colton.

The Executive Committee has not yet been appointed. The Society proposes going energetically to work, and in order that the membership may be increased blank pledges will be printed as soon as possible, and books procured and furnished each member for soliciting purposes.

The Conductor's Story.

Conductor Smith, of the Pan Handle Railway, who was charged with assault and battery for putting Mrs. McBride off a train for refusing to pay her fare, she alleging that she had given the conductor her ticket, gave bail yesterday for a hearing before Alderman McMasters. He tells quite a different story. He alleges that patrons of the accommodation trains on the Pan Handle were frequently caught purchasing tickets for points considerably this side of their destination, then riding home on their check. To stop this they lifted the checks from before conductors' eyes, and gave checks instead. Mrs. McBride, the conductor say, had neither ticket nor check, after passing Mansfield, and as she refused to pay her fare he stopped the train and put her off as gentle as he could —all of which he says he will prove when the case comes up.

At the Central Station.

Lawrence Long was the first prisoner trotted out before Mayor McCarthy at the four o'clock hearing yesterday afternoon. Officer Cronin fathered him, and told His Honor that he had found him on Wood street, amusing himself by throwing sticks through a saloon window.

"What have you to say about this?" was the Mayor's question.

"I was just a little intoxicated, your Honor. That was all."

"Exactly," said the Mayor. "Five days in jail will give you time to sober up," and he was escorted toward the hill.

Next was a common drunk that Officer Dan Sylvus had picked up on Fifth avenue. Forty-eight hours was his portion. A man named Sampson had created a disturbance in Wiggin's saloon on Smithfield street. Ten days in jail was awarded him, and Court adjourned without anything of interest transpiring.

Lecture on Kindergartening.

Hon. B. G. Northrop, of New Haven, will lecture this evening in the United Presbyterian church, at Sewickley, on "Kindergartening." The gentleman has become well known in connection with this subject, and should have a good audience. Speaking of him, Mr. S. Travelli, our own ardent advocate of the kindergarten system of education, says: "In my own case I can truly say that I learned more from Dr. Northrop, in his beautiful parlors in New Haven, and had more of my best notions, as an old teacher of nearly fifty years experience, confirmed, than ever before in the same time and a half. He is a live man, that Connecticut has made her school superintendent, and whom New Haven, Boston, and all New England delight to honor—a many-sided man, one who has gone through the world with his eyes open —who has read and traveled, especially in Europe, and has brought home the matured thoughts there gathered. He is a clergyman who believes that there are 'new themes for pulpit' and the rostrum, and who sympathizes with the very best interests of the masses." Dr. Northrop also lectures to-morrow evening in the same church on "Japan." Railroad tickets at fifty cents each will be sold at the depot in Allegheny, good until Monday, in order to accommodate those who may desire to hear both lectures.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Money for Boards—No Boards.

Yesterday afternoon an information was made before Alderman McMasters, of this city, by Wm. Guckert against J. R. Smith, of Green county, in this State, whom he charges with embezzlement. Mr. Guckert alleges that over a year ago Smith came to him and told him that he owned grist mills, saw mills, &c., in Green county and that he had a large amount of lumber lying at the depot here, the freight on which amounted to one hundred and thirty dollars. He asked Mr. Guckert to lend him the amount, saying as soon as he (Smith) desired he could go to the depot and get his choice of lumber, and the money was handed over. That, Mr. Guckert swears, was the last he saw of Smith, boards or his money, until yesterday when he noticed him on Grant street and caused his arrest. He gave bail for a hearing.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Three Italians and a Horse Knocked Senseless and a Laborer Severely Injured—Recovery of One Thought Doubtful.

The electric discharges which preceded the heavy but brief rain storm shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon prostrated three Italians, who were working on the embankment of the Hiland avenue reservoir, and injured one of them so badly that it is thought he will not recover. Their names are given as C. Bastino, Giacomo Pecci and Loui Gueggilo. They were all knocked senseless, but as soon as they had recovered in a measure from the effects of the shock, they were taken to East Liberty, where they reside, and medical assistance summoned. Bastino is the one who is most seriously hurt, and of whose recovery doubts are entertained. The lightning also struck a chisel that was lying near a small pumping engine and knocked the sharp end of it against the calf of a man's leg, inflicting a deep and ugly gash. A horse used about the reservoir was hit, but little more fortunate than the Italians. It was knocked down, and for about five minutes never moved, manifesting every appearance of having been instantly killed. Suddenly it jumped to its feet and ran like blazes, making considerably more than 2:40 time around the smooth and level top of the embankment. It wasn't hurt much.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with that, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

NINE new members were added to the Presbyterian church at Homestead at the last communion.

THERE will be no services at Trinity Church to-morrow—the building being closed for cleaning.

SERVICES in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school meets at 9 A. M.

REV. W. G. MOORHEAD, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian church, is spending a few days at Chatauqua Lake.

REV. A. M. MILLIGAN will hold two services in his church to-morrow—morning at 10:30 o'clock, and afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ALL the United Presbyterian churches in Allegheny, by mutual agreement, have dispensed with afternoon services until September.

REGULAR services may now be expected at the Centenary church in this city, the pastor, Rev. Louis Palme, having returned with renewed health.

A NEW, beautiful and finely toned pipe organ, manufactured in Boston, has been introduced in the First church of New Castle, Rev. Dr. Junkin's.

ABOUT four hundred members of the First Presbyterian Sunday School of Youngstown, had an excursion to Painesville and Lake Erie the other day.

REV. E. S. MCMICHAEL, of Newton, Iowa, will preach in the Sixth U. P. Church (Dr. R. B. Ewing, pastor,) to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. S. Stuchell, of Hazelwood, are absent from the city obtaining a little rest.

THE members of the M. E. church at Turtle Creek have given their pastor, Rev. J. W. Montgomery, a vacation, which he is now enjoying in the Northwest.

THE first Retreat of the Catholic Clergy of this diocese will be held on Monday evening, August 16th, and the second on Monday, August 23d, at St. Francis' College, Loretto.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church. Subject: "Who's that Knocking at the door?" A Bible conference meeting at night.

THOS. F. SCOTT, President of the Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association, is sparing neither labor or expense in making everything pleasant for the people who attend the religious services.

THERE will be services to-morrow in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Rev. S. Young will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE religious papers are extremely barren of items of local interest this week, probably because nearly everybody connected with them are out of the city attending the various camp meetings and other religious assemblages.

THE noon-meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be led to-day by Mr. C. S. Rose, taking up the Sunday School lesson for to-morrow, "Jesus at Bethlehem." Meeting commences at 12 o'clock and continues 45 minutes.

REV. DR. SPALDING, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, is still unavoidably absent in Wisconsin, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Trinity Church, will conduct the service at St. Peter's Sunday morning. The afternoon services will be omitted to-morrow.

REV. J. W. WITHERSPOON makes the following acknowledgment: — "Received from Mrs. H. Reed, Freeport, Pa., four thousand dollars, for the Boards of the U. P. Church, as follows: Foreign Missions, "Osiout College," Egypt, $1,000; Church Extension Loan Fund, $1,000; Freedmen's Mission, $1,000; Ministerial Relief, $500; Home Missions, $500."

THE First, Second, Third and Central Presbyterian churches will hold Union services to-morrow in the Second church (Penn street), Rev. M. Smith, of the Central church, officiating. Morning service at 10½ A. M., and evening service at 7½ P. M. A union prayer meeting will be held in the Second church lecture room on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE ninth session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., Normal instructor. Topic, "Bible Manners and Customs," embracing Eastern habitations and domestic arrangements. The exercises will be of deep interest to Sunday School workers and Bible students.

A COUNTRY pastor, in an exchange, complains that his salary is not paid promptly, and that instead of getting a respectable sum at stated times, it is doled out to him in small change one long year in four. Certainly he is not training his people in business habits. No pastor does his duty who does not insist on being paid, according the rules of business, at regular periods.—*United Presbyterian.*

REV. D. W. COLLINS, of Blairsfield, Pa., has issued the following card, which explains itself: "The undersigned was appointed, by a meeting of brethren opposed to secret societies, lately held in Pittsburgh, to invite those who are opposed to such societies to meet in convention at Mercer, Pa., on Wednesday, August 11th, 1875. Able speakers—such as Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., Professor Blanchard, etc., —will deliver addresses during the convention. Many brethren of several religious denomination have united in the request for the holding of this convention."

THE following is the camp meeting register for the month of August, as heard from: Sea Cliff, Aug. 2; Chautauqua Lake (S. S. Assembly), Aug. 3; Tarentum, Pa., Aug. 10; Moundsville, W. Va., Aug. 11, Temperance, at Mt. Pleasant Grove, N. J., Aug. 4; Adamsville, O., Aug. 12; Handcock, Me., Aug. 12; Mount Sewickley, Pa., Aug. 17; Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 17; Ohio State, Mansfield, O., Aug. 19; Burr's Mills, O., Aug. 18; Belleview, Pa., Aug. 18; Cadiz, O., Aug. 19; Winchester, O., Aug. 19; Spring Grove, Wellsville, O., Aug. 19; Brookville District, Pa., Aug. 19; Prunty-town, Md., Aug. 19; Jamestown, O., Aug. 19; Cherry Run, Aug. 19; New Castle District, Aug. 25; Loyalhanna, Pa., Aug. 25; Bentleysville, Pa., Aug. 26; Brandonville, W. Va., Aug. 27; Berkley Springs, W. Va., Aug. 19; Martinsville, W. Va., Aug. 27; Hollow Rock, O., Aug. 31.

CASTLE SHANNON.

The Camp Meeting—Changes from Last Year—The Grounds—Railroad—The Prospect for To-morrow.

The nearest and most convenient camp meeting ground to the city is that at Castle Shannon. In one hour the trip can be made from the business centre of the city to the camp ground. At the meeting is not held in a little lot within smell of the smoke of the city, as many imagine, but is several miles away in a noble grove of forest oaks, and amid surroundings that are exceedingly delightful and attractive. The ride in the cars of the Castle Shannon Railroad is brief but pleasant, and amid rather romantic scenery. The rich valley of Saw Mill run abounds with thrifty growing crops, and all nature now seems unusually beautiful.

Among the improvements in process of being made, are a plank walk from the station to the camp ground, a large boarding house capable of accommodating, it is said, 1,000 guests at table, and an arrangement for the supply of water into the cottages from the spring at the base of the hill. The cottages are uniform in style, and the number has more than doubled since last year. The circle is now well filled, and by the time several cottages that are arranged for are erected, will be fully filled.

The services have not, as yet, gained their full power, and the attendance yesterday was only moderate. Yet there is a deep interest, and it is believed that on Sunday and Monday, and thereafter, large audiences will be gathered. The order and management are in every way excellent. At the morning service yesterday, a young minister whose name we wedid not learn preached a sermon that was spoken of very highly. In the afternoon, the sermon was from the text, "Righteousness Delivereth from Death." The meeting is, in all particulars, reputable and worthy of being largely attended.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Yesterday's Charitable Donations.

There is no more appropriate or praiseworthy charity in the city than the above named one, and its mission of sending forth to bedsides, where pain, poverty and sickness hold sway, emblems of beauty and fragrance, and cooling, delicious fruits, is one that must commend itself to all. Yesterday, the gifts mentioned below were assorted and distributed to various hospitals and poverty-stricken homes. Those who have never known either sickness or poverty, can realize what it is to be made the recipient of a beautiful bunch of flowers or a plate of fresh fruit. The following donations were received yesterday: Basket of flowers, W. M. Kennedy; basket of flowers, Mrs. M. L. Weyman; basket of flowers, Miss Coe; basket of flowers, Miss Butler; two baskets of flowers, Mrs Joseph S. Brown; two boxes of flowers, Bochman & Patterson; one large box of flowers, J. & A. Murdock; Basket of vegetables, Mr. W. P. Weyman; two large baskets of vegetables, Miss Jos. L. Brown; boquets, Mrs. L. H. Smith; Magazines, Mrs. George W. Backofen; two boquets, from Maidie Siebnick.

Committee for August—Miss Lizzie Butler, Miss Mamie Campbell, Miss Ettie B. Logan, and Miss Kate B. McKnight.

AN EARLY BIRD.

A Countryman Robbed.

John Rowan is a dealer in scrap iron, and resides at McGilvy farm, on the road between Butler and Millerstown. Night before last he secured lodgings at Scharnk's boarding house in the Diamond. The room he was shown to had two beds in it and he occupied one of them. About midnight another lodger who gave his name as Thos. Burdin was allotted to the other bed in the apartment. Yesterday morning on awakening Rowan discovered his vest and pants out in the hall, and his pants rifled of a wallet containing nine $100 bills, and the balance of $1,009 in 10's and 20's. Inquiry developed the fact that Burdin, who generally slept till 11 o'clock A. M., got out through a back entrance this morning at four o'clock, and has not been seen since. Burdin is described as a young man twenty-five years of age, with dark felt hat, dark hair, stout built, dark striped coat and mustache. The hotel proprietor appears to know but little about the fugitive, except that he was a casual lodger, out of work and not over loaded with money. The detectives have taken charge of the matter, but thus far no arrests have been made.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The police will get their pay to-day.

····About half a million bushels of coal left yesterday for lower ports.

····The O'Connell Centenary meeting was a grand success in numbers and oratory.

····The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils failed to get a quorum last evening.

····Are the "Anti-Treats" allowed to drink if other fellows pay for the soda water?

····During one night this week five houses were entered by burglars in Greenville, Mercer county.

····Weirick's mill, near Oakdale, which was burned on Thursday morning, was valued at about $16,000.

····Morris and Coulter meet this evening to arrange the preliminaries of the proposed race between them.

····Nothing more has been heard of the lady who jumped off the Pacific express train the other day, near Harrisburg.

····The will of Charles Geisberger, late of the Twentieth ward, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. The decedent bequeaths his entire estate to his wife.

····The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and decided to recommend the erection of six lamp posts. The usual monthly bills were approved.

····The applicants for the vacant West Point cadetship were examined yesterday in reading, spelling, history, geography and grammar. The boys will be quizzed mathematically to-day, and that will end the examination.

····To-day the members of the Water Committee of Councils will meet at Municipal Hall and proceed to Negley's run, and inquire into the necessity of a bridge for the rising mains, and if determined on, whether it shall be of iron or stone.

····The Western Pennsylvania Anti-Masons will hold a convention at Mercer, commencing on Wednesday the 11th inst. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois, who was at the late gathering in his city, is engaged to attend.

····Mary Hughes attempted to cross the railroad track, at Sewickley, on Thursday evening, in front of an approaching train when the engine struck her before she had gotten over and pitched her out of the way. There were no bones broken, but it made her sick.

····"Shell" Fairchild, who was arrested in this city a few days ago, and taken to Harrisburg on a charge of having robbed the house of Dr. Brisbin, had a hearing yesterday and was discharged. The prosecutor swore positively that Fairchild was not the man.

····The young man Settlemeyer, of Altoona, who was arrested here on a charge of seduction and making bogus pills out of goat's fat, and we all laughed to kill——

Mrs. Craig—Don't you call Mr. Kelly a goat! Isn't it my speak now, anyhow, 'Squire?

The 'Squire—It is. Go on; go on.

Mrs. Craig—Well, that polonaise that Mrs. Starr has on now is mine. I lent to her and she has it.

Mrs. Starr—It's mine, bought with my own two dollars, and then she locked the coal shed on me.

Mrs. Craig—Oh, listen that! There wasn't a bushel of coal in it, and it was my coal anyhow.

Mrs. Starr—Now, just hear that awfulness. Didn't you cook on my stove for two weeks when you had no coal, and—and—and—well, 'Squire, every time she meets me she makes threatens on me. Why, I kept her from starving.

Mrs. Craig—Yes, with the little end of the bee-hive stove in my barn.

The Court—Ladies I have listened patiently and earnestly to the more salient features of this case. It is one of deeper importance and of more varied phases than this Court has had well with for some time. It is a Justinian principle of law that when two or more, living together, be indebted to each other, upon bonds, bills, bargains or beefsteaks, promissory accounts, or the like and one of them certiorari-a narr before me and the certiorari is not gainsayed in assumpsit, then the party defalked shall have judgment for the residue only. Judgment, Mrs. Craig, is left to me. I make it low—one dollar and costs. The residue I'll leave to a higher Court than this if you ever come back again.

The assembled women held their breaths for a moment and doubtless all expected to be hung the next minute, but Constable Harcum broke the monotony by escorting Mrs. Craig to the stone house 'round the corner, there to ruminate for forty-eight hours.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

Panel for the September Term.

The following persons were drawn yesterday to serve as jurors in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, at the September sessions commencing on the first Monday of next Month:

Louis Cella, gentleman, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Campbell, carpenter, Sixth ward, Allegheny; P. F. Fitzsimmons, moulder, First ward, Pittsburgh; C. F. Klopfer, gent., Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Albert Graham, boiler maker, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John Gallaghan, grocer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Ream, farmer, Jefferson township; W. H. Glenn, engineer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Josiah Gray, farmer, North Versailles township; Reuben Kennedy, farmer, Elizabeth township; John Furney, roller, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Elias Edmonds, (col.) latter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jackson, boiler, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; P. Kelly, saloon keeper, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Rabe, merchant, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Donnelly, laborer, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Pearis, jr., thresher, Elizabeth township; C. B. McConnell, clerk, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Cluney, carpenter, Sharpsburg; R. Stephenson, notions, fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John Gallaher, painter, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Hare, molder, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Wiley, carpenter, South Versailles township; John Hare, clerk, Second ward, Allegheny; Samuel Wilson, grocer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. B. Sterrett, farmer, Tweifth ward, Pittsburgh; Chas. L. Clark, paper dealer, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Gee, carpenter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Cockley, Jr., tinner, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; James Dripps, glass blower, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; B. Mumford, farmer, Elizabeth township; Michael Friel, driver, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Jas. S. Oliver, farmer, Findlay tp.; Alex. Scott, gent, Harrison tp.; Jacob Ziegler, farmer, Franklin township; H. M. Acheson, farmer, Robinson township; Aleg. Walker, farmer, Jefferson township; David C. King, gent, Union; Michael Walsh, policeman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; George W. Clarke, teamster, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Mumford, plumber, Second ward, Allegheny; John H. Rhoads, farmer, Mifflin township; James Shearer, stone cutter, Third ward, Allegheny; Joseph Quantet, farmer, Indiana township; David Jackson, pilot, Eighth ward, Allegheny; John McCormick, shoemaker, Elizabeth township; Wm. Hamilton, machinist, Tweifth ward, Pittsburgh; John W. Weber, carpenter, Indiana township.

INJUNCTION ON THE MAYOR,

The Trouble About Controller Snodgrass' Salary—Not Likely to Come Up in Court This Morning.

The public are already aware that Mr. John J. Davis, Clerk to the Chief of Police, wrote a letter to Mayor McCarthy advising him that, under an existing act of Assembly which was passed contrary to constitutional provisions, as alleged, he had been signing warrants for more salary for the City Controller than he was entitled to. The letter contained just about enough ballast to make the Mayor, whose bump of caution is developed to a positive case, afraid to think the matter over for a day or two. When Mr. Davis (?) penned this letter, he did it "as a tax-payer," and not an official. However, the Police Committee decided not to ignore Mr. Davis and refused to authorize the Controller to certify any warrant for his salary. Of course Mr. Snodgrass obeyed the orders of the Committee and refused to issue a warrant in favor of Mr. Davis, as was his duty. This it is supposed, was the instigation of his letter to the Mayor. It is rumored that this letter was written at His Honor's dictation. In an interview with the Mayor, he assures us that he never saw or knew of the letter, or its contents, until it was handed to him in an envelope, and even then he desired Mr. Davis to withdraw it, but the latter refused.

Last evening Baird Patterson, Esq., informed the Mayor officially, by written notice, that this morning Mr. Davis would apply to Court for an injunction upon His Honor to compel him to retain Mr. Snodgrass' warrant—$1,000 for three months' salary—until the justness of the payment be determined by the Court. So the matter stands at present.

LATER.

Since the above was written a representative of this paper has been informed that Mr. Davis has changed his mind and will ask for an injunction on the City Treasurer to prevent him from paying Mr. Snodgrass' warrant even if the Mayor should sign it. To-day, however, will tell the sequel.

EXCURSION
TO
Summer Resorts!

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway will issue round-trip excursion tickets at low rates to the following points:

North East, Pa.	$ 6 80
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	12 80
Put-in-Bay, O., via Cleveland	7 50
Put-in-Bay, O., via Sandusky or Toledo	9 75
Grand Haven, Mich.	19 70
Traverse City, do.	24 25
Petoskey, do.	26 10
Mackinaw, do.	30 60
St. Paul, Minn.	39 75
Denver, Col.	91 75

Tickets for sale at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Repairing and Remodeling.

Mr. Samuel Woods, Jr., whose place of business is corner of Penn and Ninth streets, asks the attention of all who need the services of a carpenter to his durable, excellent and satisfactory workmanship, as well as the low price for the same.

Elegance and Neatness

are qualities which command admiration, and are always to be found in the suits manufactured by B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Patronize him and be happy. Prices to suit the pocket.

McMASTERIAN.

Ladies in Quest of Justice—They Get Law.

Mrs. Starr was the prosecutrix on behalf of the Mayor, Alderman and citizens of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Craig was the defendan , and Alderman McMasters the Court. Mrs. Starr had a calico polonaise over her purple silk, and Mrs. Craig wore a brown dress and a sun bonnet. There were no lawyers to interfere in the settlement of the case, and it proceeded quite serenely, considering the material.

"Mrs. Craig, you are charged with disorderly conduct, on oath of Mrs. Starr. Now, Mrs. Starr, state your grievances."

"That woman, 'Squire, has been abusing my children for three months, and ——

"Oh, come down to this trouble of last night. That is what we want to get at," interrupted the Court.

Yes, sir. Well, we were all sitting in our room. This lady here, (a witness) and her husband and me talking. Mrs. Craig marched up and down the hall and said she would make me pay another five dollars. I did pay that in a suit once—and talked loud and called me names. Then I shut the door. Pretty soon she came back and opened the door and said that she wasn't going to have us talking about her. I told her we weren't talking about her at all, and then she got worse than ever, and ——

Mrs. Craig—Let me say something, 'Squire. I say that this woman ——

The 'Squire—Wait now, wait, you will have your say after a while.

Mrs. Starr—Well, that's all I have to say 'Squire. We closed the door again.

The 'Squire—She talked loud and in a manner calculated to disturb the peace of the neighborhood?

Mrs. Starr—Yes, I'll swear to that, and she made threatens against me.

The 'Squire—Ah! Now Mrs. Brelan, you'r the witness, I believe; you be sworn.

So Mrs. B. was sworn and made out a stronger case for Mrs. Starr than she did herself.

Then the defendant was allowed to say her say. She arose with majesty of a full fledged queen and broke forth as follows:

"I have stood that woman's abuse for three months. We live in the same house in Kelly's row and enter by the same hall. My room is next to her's. She always calls me 'baldy,' and I can bring proof of it from the top of the house. All I asked her to do last night was to please quit talking about me and she wouldn't; then——

Mrs. Brelan—We never talked about you.

Mrs. Craig—You did!

Mrs. Brelan—We didn't!

Mrs. Craig—Oh, my parsnips! did you ever hear a wearin' like that? You're only bought with bread and butter anyhow.

Mrs. Brelan—'Squire, that's not so. When my man came home he told us a funny story making pills out of goat's fat, and we all laughed to kill——

Mrs. Craig—Don't you call Mr. Kelly a goat! Isn't it my speak now, anyhow, 'Squire?

The 'Squire—It is. Go on; go on.

Mrs. Craig—Well, that polonaise that Mrs. Starr has on now is mine. I lent to her and she has it.

Mrs. Starr—It's mine, bought with my own two dollars, and then she locked the coal shed on me.

Mrs. Craig—Oh, listen that! There wasn't a bushel of coal in it, and it was my coal anyhow.

Mrs. Starr—Now, just hear that awfulness. Didn't you cook on my stove for two weeks when you had no coal, and—and—and—well, 'Squire, every time she meets me she makes threatens on me. Why, I kept her from starving.

Mrs. Craig—Yes, with the little end of the bee-hive stove in my barn.

The Court—Ladies I have listened patiently and earnestly to the more salient features of this case. It is one of deeper importance and of more varied phases than this Court has had well with for some time. It is a Justinian principle of law that when two or more, living together, be indebted to each other, upon bonds, bills, bargains or beefsteaks, promissory accounts, or the like and one of them certiorari-a narr before me and the certiorari is not gainsayed in assumpsit, then the party defalked shall have judgment for the residue only. Judgment, Mrs. Craig, is left to me. I make it low—one dollar and costs. The residue I'll leave to a higher Court than this if you ever come back again.

The assembled women held their breaths for a moment and doubtless all expected to be hung the next minute, but Constable Harcum broke the monotony by escorting Mrs. Craig to the stone house 'round the corner, there to ruminate for forty-eight hours.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

Panel for the September Term.

The following persons were drawn yesterday to serve as jurors in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, at the September sessions commencing on the first Monday of next Month:

Louis Cella, gentleman, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Campbell, carpenter, Sixth ward, Allegheny; P. F. Fitzsimmons, moulder, First ward, Pittsburgh; C. F. Klopfer, gent., Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Albert Graham, boiler maker, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John Gallaghan, grocer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Ream, farmer, Jefferson township; W. H. Glenn, engineer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Josiah Gray, farmer, North Versailles township; Reuben Kennedy, farmer, Elizabeth township; John Furney, roller, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Elias Edmonds, (col.) latter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jackson, boiler, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; P. Kelly, saloon keeper, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Rabe, merchant, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Donnelly, laborer, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Pearis, jr., thresher, Elizabeth township; C. B. McConnell, clerk, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Cluney, carpenter, Sharpsburg; R. Stephenson, notions, fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John Gallaher, painter, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Hare, molder, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Wiley, carpenter, South Versailles township; John Hare, clerk, Second ward, Allegheny; Samuel Wilson, grocer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. B. Sterrett, farmer, Tweifth ward, Pittsburgh; Chas. L. Clark, paper dealer, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Gee, carpenter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Cockley, Jr., tinner, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; James Dripps, glass blower, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; B. Mumford, farmer, Elizabeth township; Michael Friel, driver, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Jas. S. Oliver, farmer, Findlay tp.; Alex. Scott, gent, Harrison tp.; Jacob Ziegler, farmer, Franklin township; H. M. Acheson, farmer, Robinson township; Aleg. Walker, farmer, Jefferson township; David C. King, gent, Union; Michael Walsh, policeman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; George W. Clarke, teamster, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Mumford, plumber, Second ward, Allegheny; John H. Rhoads, farmer, Mifflin township; James Shearer, stone cutter, Third ward, Allegheny; Joseph Quantet, farmer, Indiana township; David Jackson, pilot, Eighth ward, Allegheny; John McCormick, shoemaker, Elizabeth township; Wm. Hamilton, machinist, Tweifth ward, Pittsburgh; John W. Weber, carpenter, Indiana township.

INJUNCTION ON THE MAYOR,

The Trouble About Controller Snodgrass' Salary—Not Likely to Come Up in Court This Morning.

The public are already aware that Mr. John J. Davis, Clerk to the Chief of Police, wrote a letter to Mayor McCarthy advising him that, under an existing act of Assembly which was passed contrary to constitutional provisions, as alleged, he had been signing warrants for more salary for the City Controller than he was entitled to. The letter contained just about enough ballast to make the Mayor, whose bump of caution is developed to a positive case, afraid to think the matter over for a day or two. When Mr. Davis (?) penned this letter, he did it "as a tax-payer," and not an official. However, the Police Committee decided not to ignore Mr. Davis and refused to authorize the Controller to certify any warrant for his salary. Of course Mr. Snodgrass obeyed the orders of the Committee and refused to issue a warrant in favor of Mr. Davis, as was his duty. This it is supposed, was the instigation of his letter to the Mayor. It is rumored that this letter was written at His Honor's dictation. In an interview with the Mayor, he assures us that he never saw or knew of the letter, or its contents, until it was handed to him in an envelope, and even then he desired Mr. Davis to withdraw it, but the latter refused.

Last evening Baird Patterson, Esq., informed the Mayor officially, by written notice, that this morning Mr. Davis would apply to Court for an injunction upon His Honor to compel him to retain Mr. Snodgrass' warrant—$1,000 for three months' salary—until the justness of the payment be determined by the Court. So the matter stands at present.

LATER.

Since the above was written a representative of this paper has been informed that Mr. Davis has changed his mind and will ask for an injunction on the City Treasurer to prevent him from paying Mr. Snodgrass' warrant even if the Mayor should sign it. To-day, however, will tell the sequel.

EXCURSION
TO
Summer Resorts!

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway will issue round-trip excursion tickets at low rates to the following points:

North East, Pa.	$ 6 80
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	12 80
Put-in-Bay, O., via Cleveland	7 50
Put-in-Bay, O., via Sandusky or Toledo	9 75
Grand Haven, Mich.	19 70
Traverse City, do.	24 25
Petoskey, do.	26 10
Mackinaw, do.	30 60
St. Paul, Minn.	39 75
Denver, Col.	91 75

Tickets for sale at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Repairing and Remodeling.

Mr. Samuel Woods, Jr., whose place of business is corner of Penn and Ninth streets, asks the attention of all who need the services of a carpenter to his durable, excellent and satisfactory workmanship, as well as the low price for the same.

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MARCHING ON.

The Democratic Claimant of the Mayoralty on the War Path Again.

Some time ago when the Court refused Christopher Magee, Esq., the Democratic claimant for the position of Mayor, a mandamus on the City Councils, compelling them to swear him in, it was thought that the gentleman had subsided. It appears, however, that such is not the case. Aided and abetted by the existing "onpleasantness" about City Hall, he has been prompted to take another step. When the Court refused him the mandamus before, it was intimated that had he been sworn in as Mayor, his status as such might be reached by a writ of *quo warranto*. To-day the Attorneys for Mr. Magee will apply for a writ of this nature, and in order to leave nothing in the way of the Court, yesterday Mr. Magee sent for Alderman Larkin, and had that magistrate administer to him the following oath:

"I Christopher Magee, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh to which I have been duly elected.

"CHRISTOPHER MAGEE."

"Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6th day of August, A. D., 1875.

"M. J. LARKIN, Alderman."

The next step in the proceeding will doubtless be developed in Court to-day. Meantime Mayor McCarthy is quite serene and don't look a bit like moving.

LATER.

An Old Sewer Caving.

At an early hour yesterday morning a large portion of the old sewer leading from the Penitentiary to the river, in Allegheny, began to cave in near the corner of Kilbuck street and Isabella court, which caused the walls of several of the houses to crack. Street Commissioner Hanna was notified and propped up the walls of the dwellings to prevent them from falling down, and set a l